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THE FLATEY BOOK

AND RECENTLY DISCOVERED

VATICAN MANUSCRIPTS

Concerning America as Early as the Tenth Century.

DOCUMENTS NOW PUBLISHED FOR THE FIRST TIME, WHICH ESTABLISH BEYOND CONTROVERSY THE CLAIM THAT NORTH AMERICA WAS SETTLED BY NORSEMEN FIVE HUNDRED YEARS BEFORE THE TIME OF COLUMBUS.

Sagas that Describe the Voyages to, and Character of, the New Country, and Letters from several Popes directing Bishops in their Government of the Church in the Western World.

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LONDON STOCKHOLM COPENHAGEN BERLIN NEW YORK

1908

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THE FLATEYJARBOK

THE FLATEY BOOK MANUSCRIPTS.

STEPHEN HANSEN (Stephanius), who edited Saxo in 1644 and served as Royal historian in Denmark, died in 1650. Upon his death Frederick the Third appointed the Icelandic Bishop Brynjulf Sveinsson to succeed him as Royal Danish Historian. Brynjulf was born at Holt, Iceland, in 1605 and died in 1675. He declined to accept the post of honor offered him, as he was indisposed to abandon various other literary works on which he was engaged; but he promised the king to do what he could to collect manuscripts and other monumental works in Iceland. This agreeable duty was accordingly assigned to him.

One of the first acts of the Bishop was to request all people residing in his diocese who owned manuscripts to turn them over to the King as a gift or for pay, either the original or a copy thereof. Many valuable manuscripts were secured in this way, but the most important as well as the most beautiful one was a magnificent parchment, of large folio size, which was owned by Jonas Torfason. Jonas Torfason resided on Flatey (Flat Island), a fertile island in Breidafjord, where Bishop Klæng of Skalholt had established a cloister in the year 1172. This cloister was in 1184 removed by Klæng's successor to Helgafell, on the coast of Iceland. The owner was utterly unwilling to part with this parchment, until the bishop made a personal visit and appeal to him. As a result of this visit Jonas Torfason made a present of the parchment to the bishop, whereupon the latter in return exempted Jonas from paying ecclesiastical taxes on his land.

From the house of its owner the manuscript got the name Flateyjarbok, that is, the Flat Island Book. Presumably the manuscript had been in the possession of the Jonas Torfason family for some time; for the Saga of Olaf Trygvason, published at Skalholt, in Iceland, in 1688, contains an appendix copied from an old document, the date of which could not be later than the close of the 15th or at the beginning of the 16th century. At the end of this old document it is stated that Olaf was King when the Flatey book was written, in 1387. From this we draw the conclusion that the parchment was known by this name before it came into the hands of Bishop Brynjulf Sveinsson. On

the other hand it could not have been written in the Flatey cloister, as this had been moved long before and at the date mentioned was Helgafell cloister.

The parchment itself contains satisfactory information in regard to its origin both as to authorship and locality. On the first page we read: "The owner of this book is Jon. Hakonson." The work, which comprises 1700 folio pages, contains a variety of matter almost equal to a scrap book. The first pages introduce songs, followed by a historical description of how Norway was settled. At the conclusion of this account occurs personal reminiscences of Erik Vidforle and Olaf Trygvason, with short stories in which these two characters have a part. Thereupon follows the Saga of Olaf Haraldson the saint, with short stories, and the Saga of the Jarls of the Orkneys. Succeeding in regular order are Sagas of Kings Sverre, Hakon, the old, and the latter's son Magnus. Next following is a short story of Einar Sokkason, of Greenland, and of Helge, and of Ulf the bad.

Finally come the annals of the creation of the world down to our time. The priest Jon Thordson wrote the story of Erik Vidforle and both the Olaf Sagas; but the priest Magnus Thorhalson wrote what follows and also what goes before, and revised the whole, thus dedicating the work: "May God Almighty and the Virgin Mary bless both the one that wrote and the one that dictated!"

As the author of this dedication states that the annals written by the priest Magnus Thorhalson went down to the time of writing, he must have been a contemporary of the writers of the manuscript. The annals end with the year 1395. Thus we have an exact statement in regard to the time when the parchment was completed and we also have in the document itself perfect evidence as to when it was begun. In one of the first stories we read: "Hakon's son Olaf was King when this book was written and 1387 years had passed since the birth of our Lord Jesus Christ." This parchment was originally bound in a single volume, but is now in two volumes, for easier handling.

Selected from these are pages bearing upon the Greenland discoveries and Vinland settlement which are reproduced and translated in this work. They contain the story of Erik the Red's discovery and settlement of Greenland, of Bjarne Herjulfson's glimpses of America on his way to Greenland, and the voyages by Leif, Thorvald, and Thorstein Erikson, and also of Thorfin and Gudrid.

The Flateybook parchment is kept in the Royal Library in Copenhagen, where the writer has repeatedly seen and carefully examined it. It is one of the most beautiful manuscripts, on parchment, to be found anywhere. It is

written by a master of penmanship, and the initials, as the reader will see, are rare examples of the penman's art.

The other manuscript which tells us of the Vinland voyages is the so-called Hauksbook, giving the story of Thorfin Karlsefne. This equally exquisite parchment is preserved in the so-called Arna-Magnæan collection in Copenhagen, which is a part of the Copenhagen University Library. The date of this manuscript is not older than 1299, or later than 1334. Hauk Erlendson died this latter year and there is substantial evidence that the manuscript was written partly by him and partly by his scribes, the parchment showing at least two other penmanships besides Hauk's, from whom an autograph letter is still preserved.

The Hauksbook takes its name from the powerful and distinguished Norwegian who lived in the early part of the 14th century. His father was Erlend Olafson the Strong, who had served as lawman and sysselman in Iceland, and whose death occurred about 1312. Hauk's mother was an Icelandic woman. In the year 1295 he was chosen lawman in Iceland, but about 1299 he moved to Norway where he held the office of lawman for a number of years. In 1302 he became a member of the King's cabinet; in 1304 he was knighted, and subsequently he made a number of voyages to Iceland on missions for King Hakon. In 1319 he was one of the Norwegian representatives who concluded a treaty of union between Norway and Sweden, making Magnus Erikson King of both countries. He died in Bergen, Norway, about the year 1334.

This Hauk Erlendson took a deep interest in Norse history and literature, and as a scholar he rendered most valuable service by making excellent and highly critical copies of laws and Sagas. Some of these are still extant in the so-called Hauksbook preserved in the Arne-Magnæan department of the University Library in Copenhagen. This choice parchment contains the Landnamabok, the Kristnisaga, the Saga of Thormod Kolbrunarskald, the Thorgeirs Saga, parts of the Skjoldunga Saga and of the Trojumanna Saga, a Norse version of Merlin's Prophecies and, what is of special interest in this connection, the account we give in this volume in facsimile of Thorfin Karlsefne's voyage to Vinland. It will thus be seen that this precious manuscript dates back to the beginning of the 14th century.

Publication of these thoroughly authenticated documents, with translations, must compel acknowledgment of the truth of the claim that during the 10th and 11th centuries Norsemen discovered and visited a great extent of the eastern coasts of North America. These documents will doubtless also lead to the conviction that for four centuries, immediately following the discovery, in-

tercourse between Greenland, Iceland and Vinland was never entirely discontinued. The main fact is certain and undisputable. On the other hand, there are in them, as well as in all other ancient writings, certain portions of the narrative which are obscure, and which it will devolve upon future scholars to clear up. On this account we think we render a very important service in publishing the original sources of information, viz., the ancient manuscripts themselves, so that all may have the opportunity to consult them and to form their judgment as to the accuracy of the interpretations given. The evidence presented in this work proves beyond dispute that the coast of North America was discovered in the latter part of the 10th century, immediately after the discovery and settlement of Greenland by the Norsemen, and that this coast was visited repeatedly by men in the 11th century, and likewise by colonists and exploring expeditions in the 12th and 14th centuries.

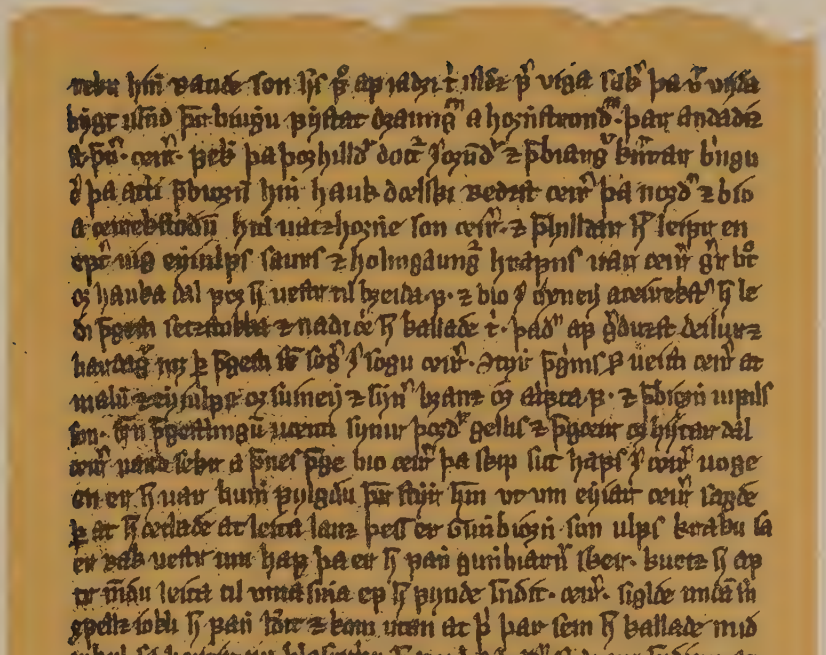
But even this is not all. These Northern antiquities also show that Christianity was introduced in America, not only among the Norsemen, who settled in Vinland and other places, but probably also among the natives, that the Norsemen found there.

Finally there is a chain of evidence making it highly probable that Columbus had knowledge of the Norse voyages and was guided by this knowledge on his ever-memorable voyage in 1492.

With regard to traces of the residence and settlement of the Norsemen on this side of the Atlantic in the 10th and succeeding centuries, we may content ourselves for the present by referring the reader to the facts as stated in the Vinland Volume of Norrœna. The matter will doubtless never cease to be a subject for interesting study and investigation by both European and American scholars.

In the meantime our text books on American history will continue to tell our school children of Bjarne Herjulfson, the first European whose eyes beheld the New World. Our sons and daughters will be taught that Leif Erikson was the first white man who turned the prow of his ship to the west and landed upon the shores of this vast continent; nor shall Thorvald Erikson, the first European, and the first Christian buried beneath American sod, be forgotten. We shall not forget Thorfin and Gudrid, who established the first European colony in the western hemisphere, nor their infant son Snorre, the first child of European blood to open his eyes in the New World.

RASMUS B. ANDERSON.



THE FLATEY BOOK.

Icelandic Text.

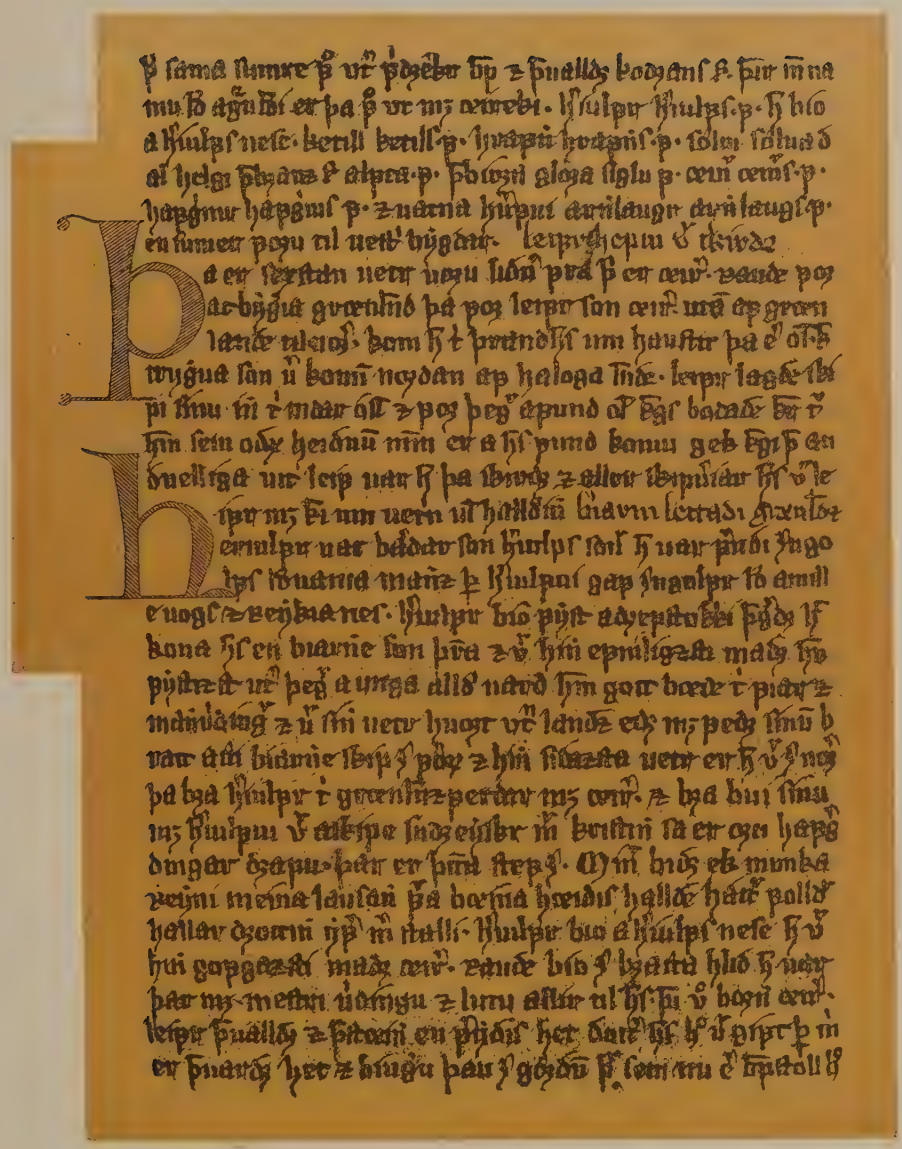
rekr hinn raude, son hans, foru af Jadri til Islandz, firir viga sakir. Þa var vijdá
bygt Island. Þeir biuggu fyst at Draungum a Hornstrondum. Þar andadiz-
st Þorualldr. Æirekr fek þa Þorhilldar, dottur Jorundar ok Þorbiargar knarrar bringu,
er þa atti Þorbiorn hinn haukdœlski. Redzst Æirekr þa nordan ok bio
a Æirekstodum hia Vatzhorne. Son Æireks ok Þorhilldar het Leifr. En
eftir uig Eyiulfs saurs ok holmgaungu Hrafns uar Æirekr gerr brot
or Hauka dal. For han uestr til Breida fiardar ok bio j Ôxney a Æirekstodum. Han le-
di Þorgesti setzstokka ok nadi œigi; han kallade til. Þadan af gerduzst deilur ok
bardagar med þeim Þorgesti, sem segir j sogu Æireks. Styrr Þorgrims son ueitti Æireki at
malum, ok Eyiulfr or Suiney ok synir Branz ór Alfta firde ok Þorbiorn Vifils
son. En Þorgestlingum uœitti synir Þordar gellis ok Þorgeir or Hijtar dal.
Æirekr uard sekr a Þornes þinge. Bio Æirekr þa skip sitt hafs j Æireks uoge,
en er han uar buinn, fylgdu þeir Styrr honum ut um eyiar. Æirekr sagde
þeim, at han œtlade at leita lanz þess, er Gunnbiornn son Ulfs kraku sa,
er rak uestr um haf, þa er han fann Gunnbiarnar sker. Kueðz han af-
tr mundu leita til vina sinna, ef han fynde landit. Æirekr siglde undan Sn-
æfellz iokli. Han fann landit ok kom utan at þui, þar sem han kallade Mid-
iokul; sa hœitir nu Blaserkr. Han for þa þadan sudr med landinu at
leita, ef þadan vœri byggianda landit. Han uar hinn fysta uetr j Æireks-
ey, nœrr midri hinne eystri bygd. Um uorit eftir for han til Æireks fiardar ok
tok ser þar bu stad. Han for þat sumar j hina uestri ubygd ok gaf
uijdá ôrnefni. Han uar annan uetr j Holmum uit Hrafnns gnipu; en
hit þridia sumarit for han til Islandz ok kom skipe sinu j Breida fiord. Han
kallade landit, þat er hafde fundit, Grœnland, þuiat han kuat, þat mundu
fysa menn þangat, er landit heti uel. Æirekr uar a Islande um uetrin, en um
sumarit eftir for han at bygia landit; han bio j Bratta hlid j Æireks firde.
Suo segia frodir menn, at a þui sama sumre, er Æirekr raude for at by-
ggia Grœnland, þa for halfr fiorde tôgr skipa ór Breida firde ok Borgar
firde, en fiorian kuomuzst ut þangat; sum rak aftr, en sum tyn-
duzst. Þat uar xv uetrum, fyr en kristni uar lôgtekin a Islande; a

rik den Röde, hans Sön, drog fra Jæderen til Island, for Drabs Skyld. Da var vidtom bebygget Island. De boede först paa Drange ved Hornstrand. Dèr död-
e Thorvald. Erik ægtede da Thorhild, Datter af Jörund og Thorbjerg Knarrarbringa, som da havde ægtet Thorbjörn den Hökdölske. Drog Erik da nordfra og boede paa Eriksstad ved Vatshorn. Eriks og Thorhilds Sön hed Lejf. Men 5
efter Eyulf Sörs og Holmgang-Rafns Drab blev Erik forvist bort fra Hökedal. Drog han vestlig til Breidafjord og boede paa Öxnö paa Eriksstad. Han laan-
te Thorgest Sædestötter og fik dem ikke tilbage; han krævede da. Deraf kom Tvist og Slagsmaal med Thorgestlingerne, som fortælles i Eriks Saga. Styr Thorgrimssön ydede Erik Hjælp i Sagen, og Eyulf fra Svinö og Brands Sönner fra Alptafjord og Thorbjörn Vifils- 10
sön. Men Thorgestlingerne stöttedes af Thord Gellers Sönner og Thorgejr fra Hiterdal. Erik blev fredlös paa Thornæs Ting. Gjorde Erik da Skibet sit sejlklart i Eriksvaag, og da han var færdig, fulgte Styr's ham ud om Öerne. Erik sagde dem, at han agtede at lede det Land op, som Gunnbjörn, Ulf Krages Sön, saa, da [han] drev vestpaa over Havet, dengang at han fandt Gunnbjörns Skær. Sagde, han til- 15
bage monne drage til Vennerne sine, hvis han fandt Landet. Erik sejlede bort fra Sn-
efjæld Jökel. Han fandt Landet og kom ude fra ind til det, som han kaldte Midt-
jökel; den hedder nu Blaaserk. Han drog da derfra sönder med Landet for at söge, om dersteds Landet var bebyggeligt. Han var hin förste Vinter paa Eriks-
ö nær Midten af den östre Bygd. Om Vaaren derefter drog han til Eriksfjord og 20
tog sig dèr Bolig. Han drog den Sommer til den vestre Ubygd og gav rundt om Stednavne. Han var den anden Vinter paa Holme ved Rafnsgnipa; men den tredie Sommer fór han til Island og kom med sit Skib til Brejdafjord. Han kaldte Landet, som han havde fundet, Grönland, thi han sagde, det monne trække Mænd derhen, naar Landet hed smukt. Erik var paa Island om Vinteren, men om 25
Sommeren efter drog han bort at bebygge Landet; han boede paa Brattelid i Eriksfjord. Saa sige kyndige Folk, at i den samme Sommer, hvor Erik den Röde fór ud at bebyg-
ge Grönland, da droge halvfjerdsindsti[1] Skibe fra Brejdafjord og Borgar-
fjord, og fjorten kom ud dertil; somme drev tilbage og somme for-
liste. Det var XV Vintre förend Kristendommen blev lovfæstet paa Island; i 30

ric the Red, his son, went from Jœderen[1] to Iceland, for manslaughter's sake. Then was widely colonized Iceland. They lived first on Drange at Hornstrand. There di-
ed Thorvald. Eric married then Thorhild, daugter of Jörund and Thorbierg Knarrarbringa, who then had married Thorbiorn the Hökdöler. Went Eric then from north and took abode
5 at Ericsstad beside Vatnshorn. Eric's and Thorhild's son was called Leif. But ..... after Eyulf Sōr's and Duelling-Rafn's slaughter Eric was made away from Hökedal. Went he westward to Breidafirth and took abode in Öxney at Ericsstad. He len-
t to Thorgest his seat-posts, and got them not back; he then claimed them. Thence was made quarelling and fighting with them, the Thorgesters, as it says in Eric's Saga. Styr Thorgrimsson aided Eric in
10 the matter, and Eyulf of Svíney and the sons of Brand of Alptafirth and Thorbiorn Vífils- ..... son. But the Thorgesters were aided by the sons of Thord Geller and Thorgeir of Hitardal. Eric was outlawed at Thorness Thing. Made Eric then his ship ready to sail, in Ericsvág, but when he was ready, followed they, Styr's, him out around the islands. Eric said to them, that he intended to search for that land, which Gunnbiorn Ulf Krage's son saw,
15 when [he] was driven westward across the ocean, when he found Gunnbiorn's Skerry. Said, he b- ..... ack might go for his friends, if he found the land. Eric sailed away from Sn-
owfell's-Jokul. He found the land and came from without to that, which he called Mid-
jokul; is called now Blaserk. He went then from thence southward along the land to search, if the land might be fit for settling. He was that first winter on Erics-
20 ey, near the middle of the eastern settlement. The spring after he went to Ericsfirth and ..... took there his abode. He went that summer to the western unhabited tracts and gave far and wide local names. He was the second winter at Holme by Rafnsgnípa; but the third summer he went to Iceland and came with his ship to Breidafirth. He called the land, that he had found, Greenland; for he said, that might
25 attract men thither, when the land had a fine name. Eric was on Iceland during the winter, but on ..... the summer after he went out to settle the land; he lived at Brattalid in Ericsfirth. So say wise men, that in the same summer, when Eric the Red set out to sett-
le Greenland, then three tens and a half[2] ships sailed out of Breidafirth and Borgar-
firth, and fourteen came out thither; some were driven back and some c-
30 ast away. That was XV winters, before christianity was fixed by law in Iceland; in .....

THE FLATEY BOOK.

Icelandic Manuscript.



THE FLATEY BOOK.

Icelandic Text.

þui sama sumre foru utan Fridrekr byskup ok þorualldr Kodrans son. Þessir menn namu land a Grenlandi, er þa foru vt med Æireki: Heriulfr Heriulfs fiord, han bio a Heriulfs nese; Ketil Ketils fiord; Hrafnn Hrafnns fiord; Sôlui Sôlua dal; Helgi þorbranz son Alfta fiord; þorbiornn Glora Siglu fiord; Æinar Æinars fiord; Hafgrimr Hafgrims fiord ok Uatna huerfui; Arnnlaugr Arnnlaugs fiord; 35
en sumer foru til uestri bygdar. Leifr hepni var skirdr.

Þa er sextan uetr uoru lidnir, fra þui er Æirekr raude for at byggia Grœnland, þa for Leifr son Æireks utan af Grœnlande til Noregs. Kom han til þrandheims um haustit, þa er Olafr konungr Tryggua son uar kominn nordan af Haloga lande. Leifr lagde skip sinu inn til Nidar óss ok for þegar a fund Olafs konungs. Bodade konungr tro honum sem odrum heidnum monnum, er a hans fund komu. Gek konungi þat audueliga uit Leif; uar han þa skirdr ok aller skipueriar hans. Uar Leif med konungi um uetrinn uel halldinn. Biarni leitadi Grœnlandz. 40

Heriulfr uar Bardar son Heriulfs sonar. Han uar frœndi Ingolfs landnama manns. þeim Heriulfui gaf Ingolfr land amilli Uogs ok Reykia nes. Heriulfr bio fyst a Drepstokki. þorgerdr het kona hans, en Biarnne son þeirra, ok var hinn efniligzsti madr. Han fystizst utan þegar a unga alldri; uard honum gott bœde til fiar ok mannuirdingar, ok uar sinn uetr huort utan landz edr med fedr sinum. Batt atti Biarnne skip j fôrum, ok hinn sidazsta uetr, er han var j Noregi, þa bra Heriulfr til Grœnlandzferdar med Æireki, ok bra bui sinu. 45

Med Heriulfui var a skipe sudreyskr madr kristinn, sa er orti Hafgerdingar drapu. þar er þetta stef j: Minar bidr ek munka reyni ‖, meina lausann fara bœina ‖; hœidis halde háttar folldar ‖ hallar drottinn yfir mer stalli ‖. Heriulfr bio a Heriulfs nese; han var hinn gofgazsti madr. Æirekr raude bio j Bratta hlid; han uar þar med mestri uirdingu, ok lutu allir til hans. þessi voru born Æireks: Leifr, þorualldr ok þorstœinn, en Freydis het dottir hans; hon uar gift þeim manni, er þoruardr het, ok biuggu þau j Gôrdum, þar sem nu er byskupstoll. Hon 50

den samme Sommer drog afsted Fredrik Biskop og Thorvald Kodranssön. Disse Mænd to-
ge Land paa Grönland, som der drog ud med Erik: Herjulf Herjulfsfjord, han boede
paa Herjulfsnæs; Ketil Ketilsfjord; Rafn Rafnsfjord; Sölve Sölvedal; Helge Thorbrandssön Alptafjord; Thorbjörn Glora Sigleſjord; Ejnar Ejnarsfjord;
Hafgrim Hafgrimsfjord og Vatnehverf; Arnlög Arnlögsfjord; 35
men somme för til Vesterbygden. Lejf den Lykkelige blev döbt.

Da at sexten Vintre vare forledne, fra den Gang at Erik den Röde drog ud
at bebygge Grönland, da drog Lejf, Eriks Sön, bort fra Grön-
land til Norge. Kom han til Trondhjem om Hösten, da at Olaf Konge,*)
Trygves Sön, var kommen norden fra Haloge Land. Lejf lagde Skib- 40
et sit ind til Nidaros, og drog straæ i Besög hos Olaf Konge. Bebudede Kongen Troen
ham ligesom andre hedenske Mennesker, der kom i Besög hos ham. Gik dette för Kongen
let med Lejf; blev han da döbt og alle Skibsfolkene hans. Var Le-
jf hos Kongen om Vinteren vel behandlet. Bjarne opsögte Grönland

Herjulf var Sön af Bard Herjulfssön. Han var Frænde af Ingo- 45
lf Landnamsmand. Til Herjulf's gav Ingolf Land imell-
em Vaag og Reykianæs. Herjulf boede först paa Drepstok. Thorgerd hed
hans Kone og Bjarne deres Sön, som var en höjst evnerig Mand. Han
længtes udenlands allerede i sin unge Alder; han stod sig godt baade med Rigdom og
med Anseelse, og var hver Vinter enten udenlands eller hos sin Fader. Sn- 50
art ejede Bjarne Skib i Fart, og den sidste Vinter at han var i Norge,
da beredte Herjulf sig til Grönlandsfærd med Erik og bröd op sit Hjem.

Med Herjulf var paa Skibet en syderöisk kristen Mand, som gjorde Hafger-
dinga Drapa. Dèr er dette Stev i: Mine beder jeg Munkes
Pröver‖ meen-löse Rejser fremme;‖ Högens holde Hættes Jordens‖ 55
Hallens Drot over mig Sæde‖.[2]) Herjulf boede paa Herjulfs-Næs; han var
en höjst anset Mand. Erik den Röde boede paa Brattelid; han var
dèr med mest Agtelse, og löde alle ham. Disse vare Eriks Börn:
Lejf, Thorvald og Thorstein, men Freydis hed hans Datter; hun var gift med en Mand,
som hed Thorvard, og boede de i Garde, dèr som nu er Bispestol. Hun [var] 60

---

[1]) 35 [2]) Jeg beder Munkes menlöse Prövers (Christus) fremme mine Rejser;
Jordens Hættes (Himlens) Hallers Drot holde Högens Sæde (Haanden) over mig!

[*]) regerede fra 995 til 1000

the same summer went away Frederic the Bishop and Thorvald Kodransson. These men took land in Greenland, who then went out with Eric: Heriulf Heriulfsfirth, he dwelt at Heriulfsness; Ketil Ketilsfirth; Rafn Rafnsfirth; Sölve Sölvedal; Helge Thorbrandsson Alptafirth; Thorbiorn Glora Siglefirth; Einar Einarsfirth; Hafgrim Hafgrimsfirth and Vatnehverf; Arnlög Arnlögsfirth; .....
but some went to the western settlement. Leif the happy was christened.

When sixteen winters were passed, since Eric the Red went out to settle Greenland, then went Leif Eric's son out from Greenland to Norway. Came he to Drontheim in the autumn, when Olaf king,[†)] Trygve's son, was come from Halogaland. Leif laid his ship in to Nidaros and went at once on a visit to Olaf king. Expounded the king the faith to him as to other heathen men who to visit him came. Was to the king this easy with Leif; was he then christened and all his shipmates too. Was Leif with the king all the winter well treated. Biarne sought Greenland.

Heriulf was son of Bard Heriulfsson. He was a kinsman to Ingolf the land-taking-man. To them Heriulf's gave Ingolf land between Vág and Reykianess. Heriulf dwelt first at Drepstok. Thorgerd was called his wife, and Biarne their son, who was a most promising man. He longed to go abroad even in his young age; was he well off both in wealth and in men's esteem, and was every winter either abroad or with his father. Soon Biarne owned ship in freight, and the last winter, that he was in Norway, Heriulf set about a Greenland-voyage with Eric, and broke up his home.

With Heriulf was on the ship a Christian man from the Sudreyr[3)], who made the Hafgerdinga Drapa. There is this stave in it: Mine beg I monks' searcher ‖, faultless voyages to forward ‖; the hawk's may he hold the hood of the earth ‖ the halls king over me seat ‖[4)]. Heriulf dwelt on Heriulfsness; he was a most regarded man. Eric the Red dwelt at Brattalid; he was there with most esteem, and louted all to him. These were Eric's children: Leif, Thorvald, and Thorstein, but Freydis was called his daughter; she was wedded to a man called Thorvard, and dwelt they at Garde, there where now is bishop-seat. She [was] .....

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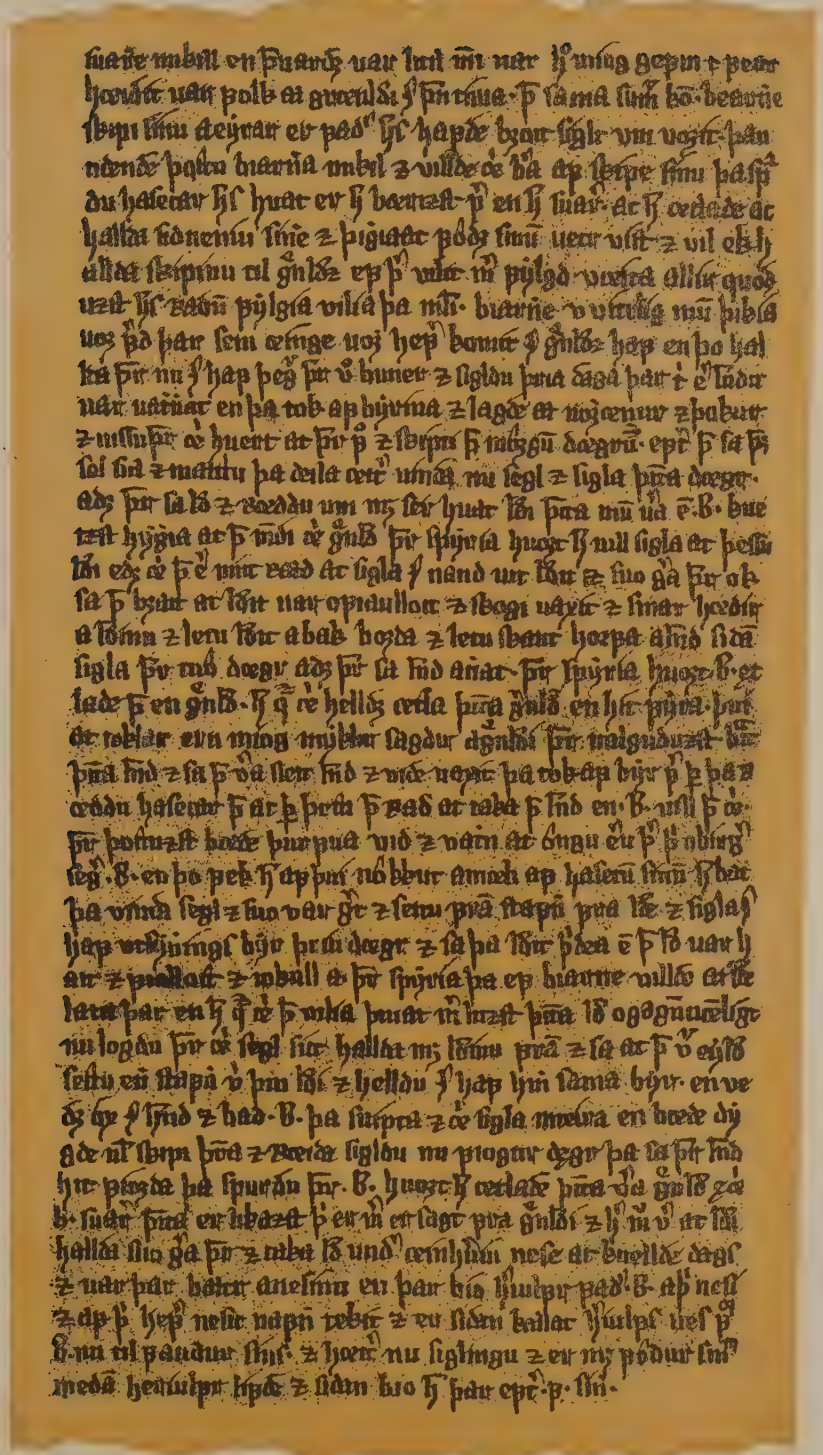
1) in the south of Norway. 2) 35. 3) the Hebrides. 4) I beg the faultless monk-searcher (Christ) forward my voyages; may the king of the halls of the earth's hood (Heaven) hold the hawk's seat (his hand) over me!
†) reigned from 995 to 1000



suarre mikill, en Þoruardr uar litil menni; uar hon/ miog gefin til fear.
Hæidit uar folk aa Grœnlandi j Þann tima. Þat sama/ sumar kom/ Bearnne
skipi sinu a Eyrar, er fadir hans hafde brott sigt/ om vorit. Þau
tidende Þottu Biarnna/ mikil, ok /illde œigi bera af skipe sinu/. Þa/ spur-
du hasetar hans, huat er hann bœirast firir; en hann suarar, at hann œtlade at 5
halda/ sidueniu sinne ok Þiggia/ at fôdr sinum/ uetr vist; ok/ vil ek/ h/
allda/ skipinu til Grenlandz, ef Þer vilit mer fylgd/ vœita/. Allir quod-
uzst hans radum fylgia vilia/. Þa mœlti Biarnne/: o vitrlig mun Þikia
uor ferd, Þar sem œingi uorr hefir komit j Grenlandz haf. En Þo hal-
lda Þeir nu j haf, Þegar Þeir vorv buner, ok sigldu Þria daga Þar til er landit.....10
uar uattnnat; en Þa tok af byrina, ok lagde aa/ norrœnur ok Þokur,
ok uissu Þeir œigi, huert at Þeir foru, ok skipti/ Þat môrgum dœgrum. Eftir Þat sa Þeir
sol/ sia/ ok maattu/ Þa/ deila œttir; uinda nu segl ok sigla Þetta dœgr,
adr Þeir sa land, ok rœddu um med ser, huat landi Þetta mun/ uera; en Biarnne kue-
zst hyggia, at Þat mundi œigi Grenland/. Þeir spyria huort hann uill sigla at Þessu/.....15
landi edr œigi. Þat er mitt raad at sigla j nand uit landit. Ok suo gera Þeir, ok/
sa Þat bratt, at landit uar ofiaullott ok skogi uaxit ok smar hœdir
a landinu; ok letu landit a bak/ borda ok letu skaut horfa a land/. Sidan
sigla Þeir tuô dœgr, adr Þeir sa land annat/. Þeir spyria, huort Biarnne et-
lade Þat/ en Grenland/. Hann kuaz/ œigi helldr œtla Þetta Grenland/ en hit fyrra/ Þui.....20
at ioklar ere miog myklir sagdir a Grenlandi. Þeir nalguduzst bratt
Þetta land/ ok sa Þat vera slett land ok vide vaxit. Þa tok af byr firir Þeim/ Þa r-
œddu hasetar, Þat at Þeim Þotti Þat rad at taka Þat land, en Biarnne vill Þat œigi.
Þeir Þottuzst bœde Þurfua/ vid ok vattn/. At ôngu eru Þer Þui obirgir,
segir Biarnne; en Þo fek hann af Þui nôkkut amœli af hasetum sinum. Hann bat 25
Þa/ vinda/ segl, ok suo var gert, ok settu fram stafnn fra lande ok sigla j
haf vtsynnings byr Þriu dœgr ok sa Þa landit Þridea; en Þat land uar h-
att ok fiollott ok iokull a/. Þeir spyria/ Þa, ef Biarne /illde at lande
lata Þar, en hann quez œigi Þat vilia, Þuiat mer litaz Þetta land ogagnuœnligt.
Nu logdu Þeir œigi segl sitt, hallda/ med landinu fram ok sa/, at Þat var eyland/,.....30
settu enn stafnn /id Þui landi ok helldu j haf hinn/ sama byr; en /e-
dr óx j hond, ok bad Biarne Þa/ suipta ok œigi sigla mœira en bœde dy-
gde uel skipi Þeirra ok rœida. Sigldu nu fiogur dœgr. Þa sa Þeir land/
hit fiorda/. Þa spurdu Þeir Biarna/, huort hann œtlade Þetta /era/ Grenland/ edr œigi/.
Biarne suarar: Þetta/ er likaz Þui er mer er sagt fra/ Grenlandi, ok her munu ver at landi ..35
halda. Suo gera Þeir ok taka land under œinhuerium nese at kuelde dags.
Ok uar Þar baatr a nesinu, en Þar bio Heriulfr fadir Biarna a Þui nesi/.
Ok af Þui hefir nesit nafnn tekit ok er sidan kallat Heriulfs nes. For
Biarne nu til fundur sins. Ok hœttir nu siglingu ok er med fôdur sinum/,
medan/ Heriulfr lifde, ok sidan bio hann Þar eftir fôdur sinn/. 40

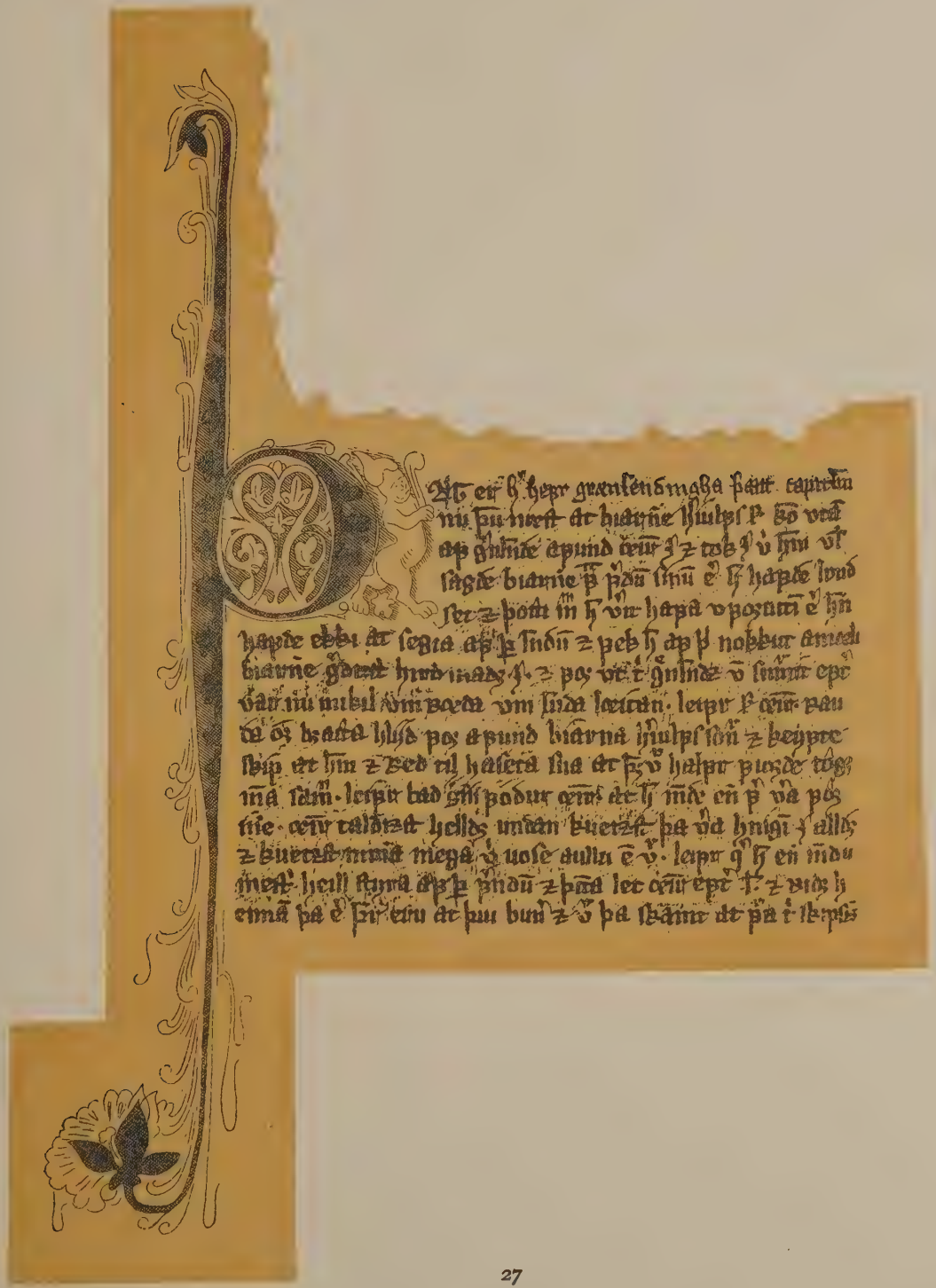
meget storraadig, men Thorvard var en lille Mand; var hun mest given ham for hans Rigdoms Skyld
Hedensk var Folket i Grönland paa den Tid. Den samme Sommer kom Bjarne
med sit Skib til Eyrar, da Faderen hans var bort sejlet om Vaaren. Den
Tidende tyktes Bjarne stor, og vilde han ikke udlade af sit Skib. Da spurg-
te Besætningen hans, hvad at han havde for; men han svarer, at han agtede at
holde Sædvanen sin og tage hos sin Fader Vinterbo; og vil jeg h-
olde med Skibet til Grönland, hvis I ville mig Følge yde. Alle tilsag-
de at ville følge hans Raad. Da mælte Bjarne: uklog mon tykkes
vor Færd, eftersom ingen af os har været i Grönlands Hav. Men dog hol-
dt de nu ud til Havs, strax de vare rede, og sejlede tre Dage, indtil at Landet
var skjult af Vandet; men da tog Bören af, og de fik Nordenstorme og Taager,
og vidste de ikke, hvor de fore, og medtog dette mange Dage. Derefter fik de
Solen at se og formaaede da at skelne Himmelegnene; hejse nu Sejl og sejle denne Dag,
för de saa Land, og raadsloge med hverandre om, hvad Land dette mon være; og Bjarne sag-
de sig at mene, at det var ikke Grönland. De spörge, om han vil sejle til dette
Land eller ikke. Det er mit Raad at sejle i Nærheden af Landet. Og saaledes göre de, og
saa da snart, at Landet var ufjeldet og skovbevoxet og med smaa Höje
paa Landet; og lod Landet til Bagbord og lod Sködet vende mod Land. Siden
sejle de to Dage, för de saa et andet Land. De spörge, om Bjarne men-
te, det nu var Grönland. Han svarede, ikke heller troede han dette var Grönland mer end det forrige. Thi
Jökler ere meget store paa Grönland, er det sagt. De nærmede sig snart
dette Land og saa det var fladt Land og vidt bevoxet. Da tog Bören af for dem. Da ud-
talte Folkene, at for dem tyktes det raadeligst at tage det Land, men Bjarne vil det ikke.
De mente baade savne Ved og Vand. Med intet deraf ere I uforsynede,
siger Bjarne; men dog fik han derfor nogen Dadel af Folkene sine. Han böd
da hejse Sejl, og saaledes blev gjort, og satte de Forstavnen fra Land og sejle ud
paa Havet for Sydvest-Bör tre Dage, og saa da det tredie Land; og det Land var h-
öjt og bjergigt og med Jökler paa. De spörge da, om Bjarne vilde til Land
lægge der, men han siger ikke at ville det, thi mig synes dette Land ugavnligt.
Nu lagde de ikke Sejlet deres, holde langs Landet frem og saa, at det var en Ö,
sætte atter Bagstavnen mod det Land og holde ud til Havs for samme Bör; men Vind-
en voxede strax, og böd Bjarne da rebe og ikke sejle stærkere end baade pas-
sede vel for Skibet deres og for Rigningen. Sejlede nu i fire Dage. Da saa de Land,
det fjerde. Da spurgte de Bjarne, om han skönnede dette være Grönland eller ikke.
Bjarne svarer: dette er ligest det, som mig er sagt om Grönland, og her monne vi til Land
holde. Saa göre de og tage Land under et Næs ved Kvæld.
Og var der Baad ved Næsset, og der boede Herjulf, Bjarnes Fader, paa det Næs.
Og af ham har Næsset taget Navn og er siden kaldet Herjulfs Næs. Drog
Bjarne nu til Fader sin. Og opgiver nu Sejlingen og bliver hos Fader sin,
medens Herjulf levede, og siden boede han der efter Faderen sin.

very proud, but Thorvard was a little man; she was chiefly given to him for his wealth's sake. Heathen were the people in Greenland at that time. That same summer came Biarne with his ship to Eyrar[1], when his father had sailed away in the spring. This tiding seemed to Biarne great, and would he not unload his ship. Then asked his crew, what he intended; but he answers, that he meant to keep to his wont and take with his father winter-abode; and will I go with the ship to Greenland, if you will me company bear. All replied, his advice would they follow. Then quoth Biarne: unwitty may be thought our voyage, since none of us has come into the Greenland sea. But yet put they now out to sea, as soon as they were ready, and sailed for three days, until the land was hidden under the water; but the fair wind failed, and changed into north-winds and fogs, and knew they not, whither they went, and lasted this many days. Thereafter got they sight of the sun, and could distinguish the airts; hoist now sail, and sail that day, ere they saw land, and deliberated with each-other, what land that might be; and Biarne professed to think, that might not be Greenland. They ask, whether he will sail to this land or not. It is my counsel to sail close to the land. And so do they, and saw that soon, that the land was mountain-less and wood-grown and small hills on the land; and left the land on larboard and let the sheet turn toward land. After that they sail for two days, ere they saw another land. They ask, whether Biarne supposed this was Greenland yet. He quoth no more to think this to be Greenland than the former. For glaciers are very large said to be in Greenland. They approached soon this land and saw it to be a flat land and widely wooded. Then failed the fair wind them. Then uttered the men, that to them seemed best to take that land, but Biarne will not. They pretended to lack both wood and water. Of neither of these are you un-provided, says Biarne; but, though, got he for this some blame from his men. He bade then hoist sail, and so was done, and set the stem from the land and sail to sea with south-westerly wind for three days, and saw then the third land; and this land was high and mountainous and with glaciers on it. They ask then, if Biarne would to land lay there, but he quoth, he would not, because to me appears this land unprofitable. Now they did not lower their sail, go a-head along the land and saw, that it was an island, set again the stern toward this land and hold out to sea with the same fair wind, but the wind waxed at once, and bade Biarne then to reef, and not sail faster than both would suit well their ship and rigging. Sailed now for four days. Then saw they land, the fourth. Then asked they Biarne, whether he thought this to be Greenland or not. Biarne answers: this is likest that, which to me has been told about Greenland, and here may we to the land steer. So they do and take land below some ness at eve-tide.

And was there boat at the ness, and there dwelt Heriulf, Biarne's father, on that ness. And from him the ness has taken name, and is afterwards called Heriulf's ness. Went Biarne now to his father. And gives now up his sailing and stays with his father, while Heriulf lived, and afterwards dwelt he there after his father.

THE FLATEY BOOK.

Icelandic Manuscript.



3 Þat er nu þessu næst, at Biarnne Heriulfs son kom vtan af Grenlande afund Æireks jalls, ok tok jall vid honum vel, sagde Biarnne fra ferdum sinum, er han hafde lond set, ok þotti monnum han verit hafa vforuitin, er han hafde ekki at segia af þeim londum, ok fek han af þui nokkut amæli. Biarnne gerdizst hirdmadr jalls, ok for vt til Grenlandz vm sumarit eftir; var nu mikil vmræda vm landa leitan. Leifr, son Æireks rauda ór Brattahlijd, for a fund Biarna Heriulfs sonar ok keyfte skip at honum, ok red til haseta, sua at þeir voru halfr fiorde tögr manna saman. Leifr bad sin fodur Æirek, at han munde enn firir vera för inne/. Æirekr taldizst helldr undan; kuetzst þa vera hnigin j alldr, ok kuetzst minna mega vid vose/ aullu en var. Leifr quedr han enn mundu mestri heill styra af þeim frændum, ok þetta let Æirekr eftir Leifi ok ridr heiman, þa/ er þeir eru at þui bunir, ok var þa skamt at fara/ til skipsins.

Her hefr Grœnlendingha þaatt. Capitulum

Dernæst er nu at fortælle, at Bjarne Herjulfssön kom ude fra Grönland og besögte Erik Jarl, og Jarlen tog vel imod ham. Bjarne förtalte om sine Rejser, da han havde Lande set, og tyktes det mange, at han havde været uvidebegærlig, eftersom han intet havde at sige om disse Lande, og fik han derfor nogen Dadel.

Her er Fortællingen om Grönlænderne.

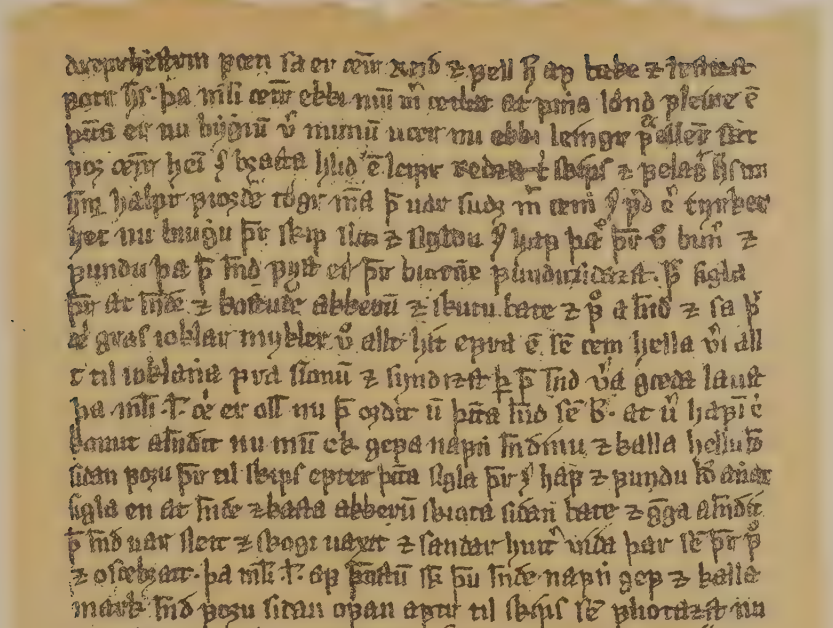
Bjarne gjordes til Jarlens Hirdmand, og drog ud til Grönland Sommeren efter; der var nu megen Tale om Landopdagelser. Lejf, Sön af Erik röde fra Brattelid, drog ud at besöge Bjarne Herjulfssön og köbte Skib af ham, og hvervede Folk dertil, saa at de var halvfjerde Tr[1] Mand ialt. Lejf bad sin Fader Erik, at han vilde være Anförer paa Rejsen. Erik undskyldte sig, og anförte at være formeget til Aars og mindre istand end för til at taale Söens Besværligheder. Lejf sagde, han endda monne med mest Held styre Frænderne, og da gav Erik efter for Lejf, og rider hjemme fra, da de vare færdige, og var der kort at fare til Skibet.

[1] 35

To be told is now next, that Biarne Herjulfsson came out from Greenland to visit Eric Earl, and received the Earl him well. Biarne told of his travels, when he had lands seen, and was thought by many to have been incurious, as he had not to tell of these lands, and was he on account of this somewhat slandered. Biarne was made the Earl's man, and went out to Greenland the summer after. Was there now much speaking of land-seeking. Leif, son of Eric the red from Brattalid, went to visit Biarne Herjulfsson and bought ship of him, and hired a crew, so that there were three tens and a half [1] men together. Leif begged his father Eric, if he would a leader be on the expedition. Eric excused himself, said he was too old in age and said he could not endure the troubles of the sea as before. Leif said, he yet might with best luck rule them, the kinsmen, and then Eric yielded to Leif and rode from home, when they were ready, and there was not far to go to the ship.

Here is the history of the Greenlanders.

[1] 35



THE FLATEY BOOK.

Icelandic Text.

Drepr hestrinn fœti, sa er Æirekr reid, ok fell hann af baki ok lestizst
fotr hans; Þa mælti Æirekr: ekki munu mer ætlat at finna lönd fleiri en
Þetta er nu byggium ver; munum uær nu ekki leingr fara aller samt.
For Æirekr heim j Brattahlid; en Leifr redizst til skips ok felagar hans med
honum; halfr fiorde tögr manna. Þar uar sudr madr ænn j ferd, er Tyrker
het. Nu biuggu Þeir skip sitt ok sigldu j haf Þa er Þeir voru bunir; ok
fundu Þa Þat land fyst er Þeir Biarnne fundu sidazst. Þar sigla
Þeir at lande ok kostude akkerum ok skutu bate, ok foru a land, ok sa Þar
æigi gras; ioklar mykler voru allt hit efra, en sem æin hella uæri all-
t til ioklanna fra sionum, ok syndizst Þeim Þat land vera gœda laust.
Þa mælti Leifr: æigi er oss nu Þat ordit um Þetta land, sem Biarna, at uer hafim æigi
komit a landit. Nu mun ek gefa nafn landinu ok kalla Helluland.
Sidan foru Þeir til skips; efter Þetta sigla Þeir j haf ok fundu land annat,
Sigla enn at lande ok kastá akkerum, skiota sidan bate ok ganga a landit.
Þat land uar slett ok skogi uaxit ok sandar huitir vida Þar sem Þeir foru
ok osœbratt. Þa mælti Leifr: af kostum skal Þessu lande nafn gef, ok kalla
Mark land. Foru sidan ofan aftr til skips sem fliotazst. Nu
sigla Þeir Þadan j haf landnyrdings uedr ok uoru vti ij dœgr
adr Þeir sa land ok sigldu at lande ok komu at ey einne er la nordr
af landinu, ok geingu Þar upp ok sazst um j godu uedri ok fundu
Þat at dögg uar a grasinu ok uard Þeim Þat firir, at Þeir to-
ku hondum sinum j dögina, ok brugdu j munn ser, ok Þotturzt ekk iaf-
nnsœtt kent hafua, sem Þat var. Sidan foru Þeir til skips sins ok sigl-
du j sund Þat er la mille eyiarinar ok ness Þess, er nordr gek
af landinu; stefndu j uestr ætt firir nesit; Þar uar grunsœfui m-
ikit at fioru siofar, ok stod Þa uppi skip Þeirra ok uar Þa langt
til siofar at sia fra skipinu. En Þeim uar suo mikil foruitni a at
fara til landzsins, at Þeir nentu æigi Þess at bida, at sionr felle un-
dir skip Þeirra, ok runnu til landz, Þar er a ein fell or uattne einu. En
Þegar sionr fell undir skip Þeirra, Þa toku Þeir batinn ok reru til skip-

Hesten, som Erik red, snublede, og faldt han af og saarede
sin Fod; da sagde Erik: ikke mon være mig bestemt at finde flere Lande end
dette, som vi nu bebo; monne vi nu ikke længer følges alle sammen.
Drog Erik hjem til Brattelid, men Lejf begav sig til Skibet og hans Stalbrödre med
ham, halvfjerdsindsti [1] Mænd. Der var en Sydlænder med paa Toget, som hed
Tyrker. Nu lavede de Skibet i Stand og sejlede ud paa Havet, da de vare færdige; og
fandt da det Land först, som Bjarne's fandt sidst. Dèr sejlede
de til Land og kastede Anker og sköd Baaden ud og gik i Land og saa dèr
intet Græs; store Jökler var at se langt borte, men som en Stenslette var alt
lige til Jökler ne fra Söen, og syntes dem dette Land at være uden Goder.
Da sagde Lejf: ikke er det nu gaaet os med dette Land, som Bjarne, at vi ikke have
været i Land. Nu vil jeg give Navn til Landet og kalde det Helleland? [2]
Siden drog de til Skibet, og derefter sejlede de ud paa Havet og fandt et andet Land,
sejle igen til Land og kaste Anker, skyde saa Baad ud og gaa i Land.
Det Land var fladt og skovbevoxet og hvide Sande vidtom, hvor de kom frem,
og ikke brat mod Söen. Da sagde Lejf: efter Beskaffenheden skal dette Land gives Navn og kaldes
Markland? [3] Drog siden efter til Skibet som snarest. Nu
sejlede de derfra ud i Havet med Nordöstvind og vare ude i to Dage,
inden de saa Land, og sejlede mod Land og kom til en Ö, som laa norden-
for Landet, og gik dèr op og saa sig omkring i godt Vejr og fandt,
at der var Dug paa Græsset, og gik det dem da saaledes, at de to-
ge med deres Hænder i Duggen og förte til deres Mund, og tyktes ikke
lignende södt at have kendt, som det var. Siden drog de til Skibet deres og sejl-
ede ind i et Sund, som laa mellem Öen og det Næs, som mod Nord gik
ud af Landet; stævnede vester paa forbi Næsset; der var meget grundt
ved Lavvande, og stod da deres Skib paa Grund, og var der langt
til Vandet at se fra Skibet. Men de vare saa meget begærlige efter at
komme til Landet, at de nænte ikke at bie paa, at Vandet steg un-
der deres Skib, og löb i Land dèr, hvor en Aa faldt ud fra en Sö. Men
saa snart Vandet steg under deres Skib, da tog de Baaden og roede til Skib-

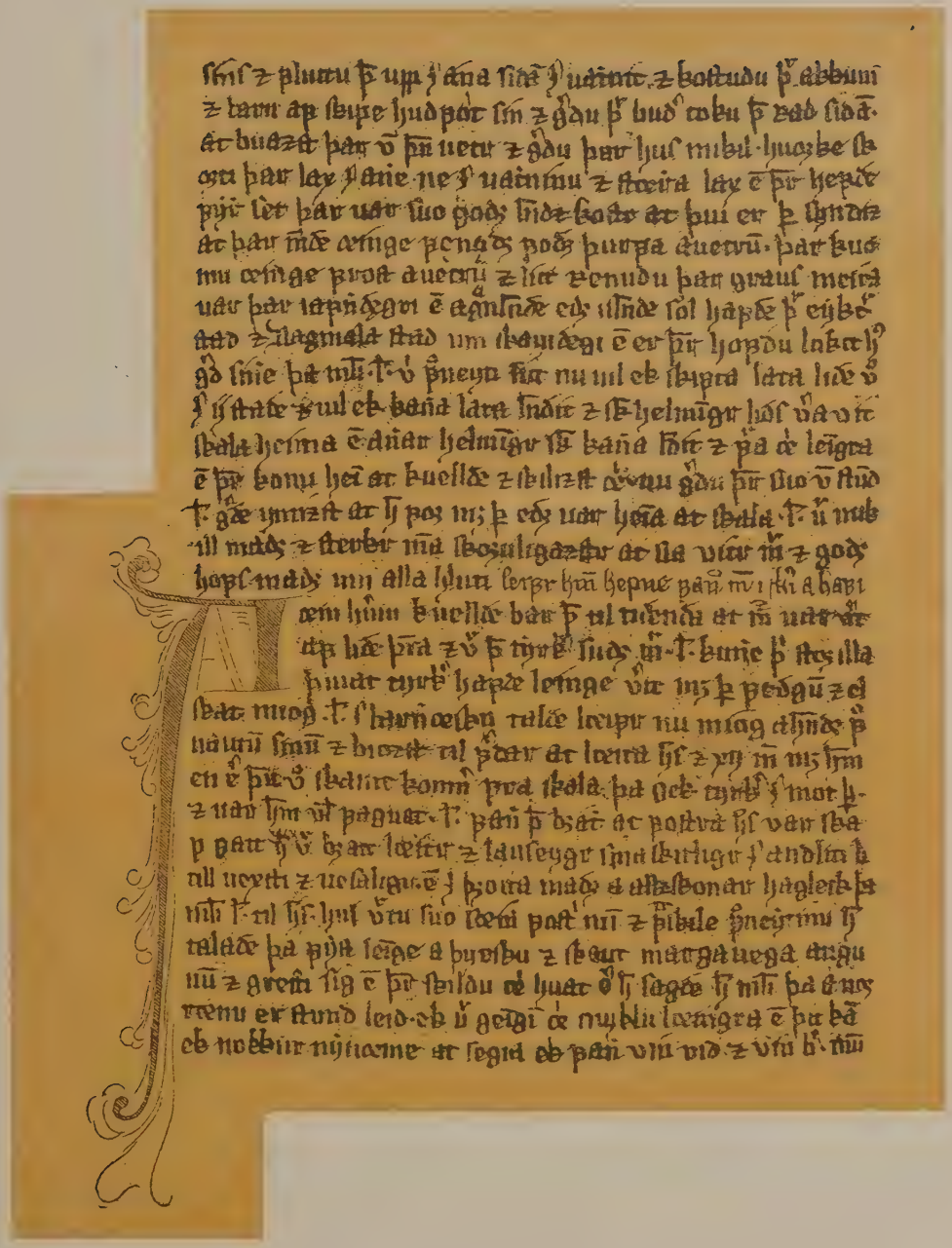
The horse stumbled, which Eric rode, and fell he off from its back and hurt his foot; then quoth Eric: not is for me fated to find more lands than this where we now dwell, we now no longer may follow together.

Went Eric home to Brattalid, and Leif went to the ship, and his fellows with him, three tens and a half[1] men. There was a southern man with them, who Tyrker was called. Now they built their ship and went to sea, when they had finished, and found then that land first, which Biarne's found last. There sailed they to land and cast anchor and put out the boat and went ashore and saw there no grass, large ice-mountains were seen far away, but like one stonefield was all to the ice-mountains from the sea, and seemed to them this land to be good for nothing. Then quoth Leif: not to us has it happened with this land as to Biarne, that we have not got upon the land. Now I will give name to the land and call it Helluland.[2]

Afterwards they went to the ship, and then sailed they on the sea and found another land, sail again to land and cast anchor, then put out the boat and get ashore; that land was level and wood-covered and wide white sands, wherever they went, and not steep at the shore. Then quoth Leif: After its quality shall this land have name, and be called Markland.[3] Went after that to the ship as fast as possible. Now sailed they from thence on the sea before a northeast and were out for two days, ere they saw land, and sailed to this land and came to an island, which lay to the north of the land, and went up there and looked about in fine weather and found, that there was dew on the grass, and it happened to them, that they touched the dew with their hands and brought to their mouths, and thought not to have known anything so sweet as this was. Afterwards they went to their ship and sailed into a sound, that lay between the island and that cape, which went to the north from the land, steering to the west of the cape, there was very shallow at ebb-tide, and stood there aground their ship, and was there far to the sea to see from the ship. Yet they were so very curious to go ashore, that they could not bide, that the high-water would rise under their ship, but ran to the land, where a river fell into the sea from a lake. But as soon as the tide rose under their ship, they took the boat and rowed to the ship

THE FLATEY BOOK.

Icelandic Manuscript.



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sins ok flutti þat upp j ana; sidan j uattnit ok kostudu þar akkerum,
ok baru af skipe hudfot sin ok gerdu þar budir; toku þat rad sidan
at buazst þar vm þann uetr ok gerdu þar hus mikil. Huorke sk-
orti þar lax j anne ne j uattninu, ok staerra lax en þeir hefde
fyrr set. Þar uar suo godr landz kostr, at þui er þeim syndiz
at þar munde eínge fenadr fodr þurfa a uetrum. Þar kuo-
mu eínge frost a uetrum, ok litt renudu þar graus. Meira
uar þar iafndægri en a Grœnlande edr Islande. Sol hafde þar eyktar-
stad ok Dagmala stad um skamdegi. En er þeir hofdu lokit hus-
gerd sinne, þa mælti Leifr vid forunayti sitt: nu uil ek skipta lata lide voru
j tj stade, ok uil ek kanna lata landit; ok skal helmingr lids vera vit
skala heima, en annar helmingr skall kanna landit ok fara eigi leingra,
en þeir komi heim at kuellde ok skilizst eigi. Nu gerdu þeir suo vm stund.
Leifr gerde ymizst, at han for med þeim edr uar heima at skala. Leifr uar mik-
ill madr ok sterkr, manna skoruligazstr at sia, vitr madr ok godr
hofs madr um alla hluti. Leifr hinn hepne fann menn i skeri a hafi.

Aeín hueriu kuellde bar þat til tidenda, at manna uar vant
af lide þeirra, ok var þat Tyrker sudr madr. Leifr kunne þui stor illa,
þuiat Tyrker hafde leinge verit med þeim fedgum ok el-
skat miog Leif j barnœsku. Talde Leifr nu miog a hendr foru-
nautum sinum ok biozst til ferdar at leita hans, ok xii menn med honum.
En er þeir voru skamt komnir fra skala, þa gek Tyrker j mot þeim,
ok uar honum vel fagnat. Leifr fann þat brátt, at fostra hans var ska-
p fátt; han var bratt leitr ok lauseygr, smaskitligr j andliti, li-
till uexsti ok uesaligr, en jþrotta madr a allzskonar hagleik. Þa
mælti Leifr til hans: hui vartu suo seinn, fostri minn, ok fraskile foranaytinu? Han
talade þa fyst leinge a þyrsku ok skaut marga uega augu-
num ok gretti sig, en þeir skildu eigi huat er han sagde; han mælti þa a nor-
rœnu er stund leid, ek uar geingin eigi mykku leingra en þit kan
ek nokkur rynœmi at segia, ek fann vin vid ok vin ber. Munu

et og förte det op i Aaen; derefter i Söen og kastede dèr Anker,
og bare fra Skibet deres Skindposer og byggede dèr Boder; tog den Beslutning siden
at dvæle dèr den Vinter og byggede dèr et stort Hus. Hverken skort-
ede det dèr paa Laxe i Aaen eller i Söen, og större Laxe end de havde
för set. Der var saa gode Land-Betingelser, at det syntes dem, at
der maatte ingen Kvæg Fodring behöves om Vinteren. Der kom
ingen Frost om Vinteren, og lidet visnede dèr Græsset. Mere
var der lige Længde for Nat og Dag end paa Grönland eller Island. Solen havde dèr Eyktar
Stad[4] og Dagmala Stad[5] paa den korteste Dag. Men da de havde lavet Hus-
bygningen deres, da sagde Lejf til sine Kammerater: nu vil jeg lade dele Flokken vor
i to Dele, og vil jeg lade undersöge Landet; og skal den halve Flok være ved
Hallen hjemme, men den anden Halvdel skal undersöge Landet og drage ikke længere bort,
end at de kunne komme hjem om Aftenen, og skilles ikke. Nu gjorde de saaledes en Tid.
Lejf gjorde skiftevis, saa at han drog ud med dem eller var hjemme ved Hallen. Lejf var en
stor Mand og stærk, en Mand der var mandig at se, en klög Mand og en
maadeholden Mand i alle Dele: Lejf den lykkelige fandt Folk paa et Skær i Havet.

Paa en Aften bragtes den Tidende, at en Mand blev savnet
i deres Trop, og var det Tyrker, Sydlænderen. Lejf följte derved stor Uro,
saasom Tyrker havde længe været med ham og hans Fader og elsket
Lejf meget i dennes Barndom. Talte Lejf nu meget haardt til
sine Följesvende og böd til Tog for at opsöge ham, og XII Mænd med ham.
Men da de vare kort Vej komne fra Hallen, saa gik Tyrker dem imöde,
og blev han vel modtaget. Lejf fandt straxe ud, at Fosterfaderen hans var
ophidset. Han var höjpandet, med urolige Öjne, smaa Fregner i Ansigtet, li-
den af Vext og ubetydelig; men Idrætsmand med alskens Kunstfærdighed. Da
sagde Lejf til ham: hvi var du saa sén, Fosterfader min, og skiltes fra Kammeraterne. Han
talede da först længe i sit sydlandske Maal og rullede meget med Öj-
nene og gjorde Ansigter; men de forstod ikke, hvad han sagde; han talte da paa Nor-
disk, efter at en Stund var gaaet: Jeg var gaaet ikke meget længere; dog kan
jeg noget nyt sige; jeg fandt Vintræer og Vinbær. Mon

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[1]35 [2]Stenlandet [3]Skovlandet [4]gik ned efter Kl. 3 [5]stod op för Kl. 9

and conveyed it up the river, afterwards into the lake and cast there anchor,
and brought from the ship their leather bags and made there booths, took that resolution afterwards
to abide there for that winter and made there a large house. Neither wanted
there salmon in the river nor in the lake, and larger salmon than they had
before seen. There were so good land-qualities, that it seemed to them, ----------
that there might no cattle fodder be wanted in winter time. There came
no frost in winter, and little withered the grass. More
was there equal length of day and night than in Greenland or Iceland. The sun had there Eyktarstad[3] and Dagmala Stad[5] on the shortest day. But when they had made their
house-building, Leif said to his fellows: now I will let our company be divided ----------
into II parts, and I will let the land be explored, and one half of the party shall remain
at home, while the other half shall explore the land, and go not farther away,
than that they can return in the evening, and not be separated. Now they did so for a while.
Leif acted alternately, going out with them or staying at home in the hall. Leif was a very
tall man and vigorous, a man most valiant to see, a wise man and a very ----------
moderate man in all regards. Leif the happy found men on a skerry at sea.

On one evening came the tiding, that a man was wanted
of their troup, and that was Tyrker, the southern man. Leif was very troubled by this,
because Tyrker had been long with his father and himself and loved
much Leif in his childhood. Leif now severely blamed his com- ----------
panions and ordered an expedition in search of him, and XII men with him.
But as they were gone a short way from the hall, Tyrker went to meet them,
and he was well received. Leif found out at once, that his foster-father was
excited. He had a large forehead, and restless eyes, small freckles in his face,
a low stature and unseemly; but a man foremost in all sports. Then ----------
Leif said to him: why wert thou so late, foster-father mine, and partedst from thy comrades. He
spoke then first a long time in his southern tongue and rolled much his eyes
and made wry faces, but they did not understand what he said; he spoke then in
northern language after a while: I have walked not much farther, yet I can
something curious relate: I found wine-trees and wine-berries. May ----------

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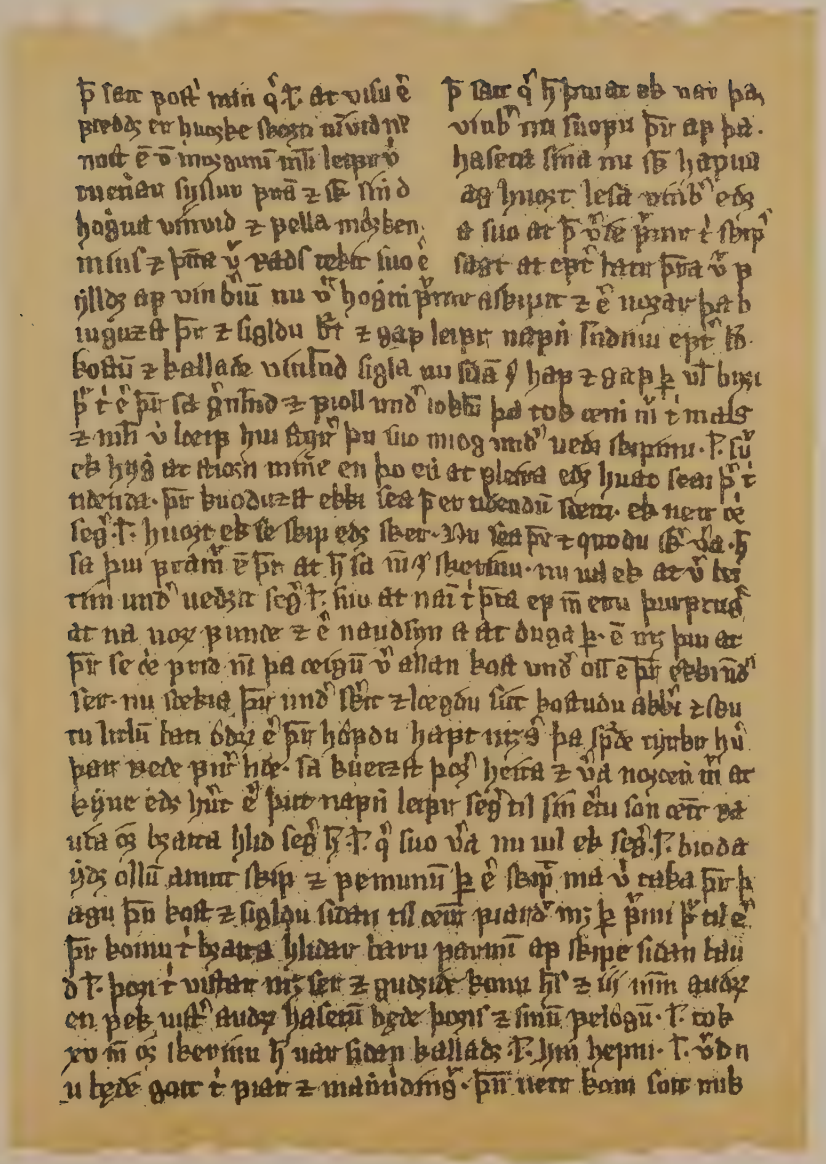
[1] 35 [2] The stony land [3] Woodland [4] Sunset after 3 P.M. [5] Sunrise before 9 A.M.



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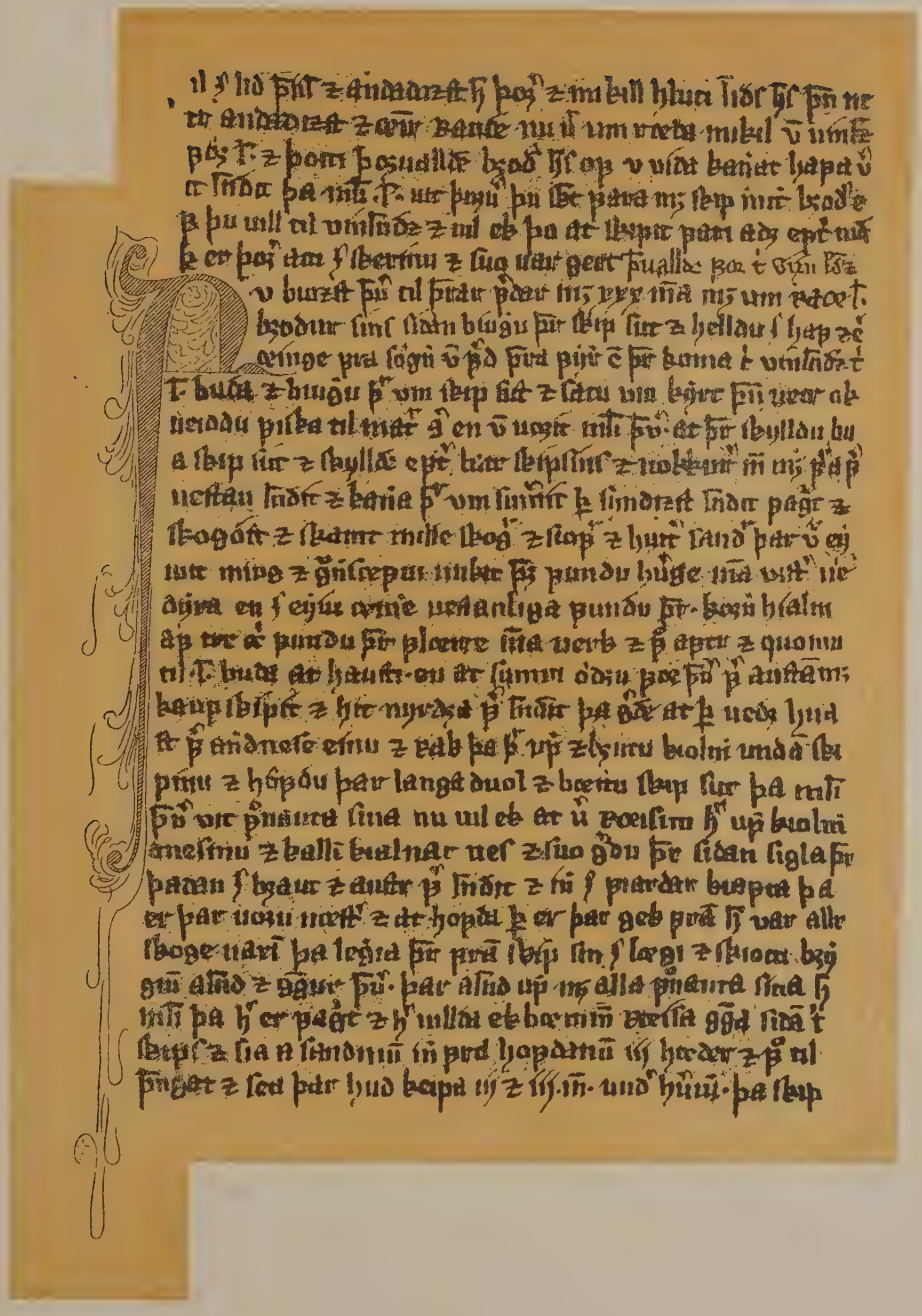
Þat satt, fostri minn, quad Leifr. At visu er Þatt satt, quedr han, Þuiat ek var Þar
fæddr, er huorke skorti uinvid ne vinber. Nu suofu Þeir af Þa
nott; en vm morgunin mælti Leifr vid haseta sina: nu skal hafua
tuennar syslur fram, ok skal sinn dag huort lesa vinber edr
hoggua vinvid ok fella mörkena, suo at Þat verde farmr til skips
mins; ok Þetta var rads tekit. Suo er sagt, at eftir batr Þeirra var f-
ylldr af vinberium. Nu var hoggvinn farmr a skipit. Ok er uorar, Þa b-
iuggvzst Þeir ok sigldu burt, ok gaf Leifr nafnn landinu eftir land-
kostum ok kallade Vinland. Sigla nu sidan j haf ok gaf Þeim vel byri,
Þar til er Þeir sa Grenland ok fiall undir ioklum; Þa tok œinn madr til mals
ok mælti vid Leif: Hui styrir Þu suo miog undir uedr skipinu. Leifr suarar:
ek hygg at stiorn minne, en Þo enn at fleira, edr huat seai Þer til
tidenda. Þeir kuodvzst ekki sea Þat er tidendum sætti. Ekk veit œigi,
segir Leifr, huort ek se skip edr sker. Nu sea Þeir, ok quodu sker vera; han
sa Þui framar en Þeir, at han sa menn j skerinu, nu vil ek, at ver bei-
tim undir uedrit, segir Leifr, suo at naim til Þeirra, ef menn eru Þurftugir
at na uorum funde, ok er naudsyn a at duga Þeim; en med Þui at
Þeir se œigi frid menn, Þa œigum ver allan kost undir oss, en Þeir ekki undir
ser. Nu sœkia Þeir undir skerit ok lœgdu sitt, kostudu akkeri ok skv-
tu litlum bati ôdrum, er Þeir hôfdu haft med ser. Þa spurde Tyrker, huer
Þar rede firir lide, sa kuetzst Þorir heita ok vera norœnn madr at
kyne; edr huert er Þitt nafnn. Leifr segir til sin. Ertu son Æireks ra-
uda ór Bratta hlid, segir han. Leifr quad suo vera; nu vil ek, segir Leifr, bioda
ydr ollum a mitt skip ok fenunum Þeim, er skipit ma vid taka. Þeir Þ-
agu Þann kost ok sigldu sidan til Æireks fiardar med Þeim farmi, Þar til er
Þeir komu til Bratta hlidar. Baru farminn af skipe. Sidan bau-
d Leifr Þori til vistar med ser, ok Gudride, konu hans, ok ij monnum audrum
en fek uistir a sidrum lvsetum bede Þoris ok sinum felôgum. Leifr tok
xv menn ór skerinu. Han uar sidan kalladr Leifr hinn hepni. Leifr vard n-
u bede gott til fiar ok mannvirdingar. Þann uetr kom sott mik-

det er sandt, Fosterfader min, sagde Lejf. Tilvisse er det sandt, sagde han, thi jeg blev dèr
födt, hvor det hverken skortede paa Vintræer eller Vindruer. Nu sov de den
Nat, men om Morgenen sagde Lejf til Besætningen sin: nu skal vi have
tvende Sysler for, og skal hver Dag enten samle Druer eller
hugge Vintræ og fælde Skov, saa at det kan vorde Ladning til Skibet
mit; og dette Raad blev fulgt. Saa er sagt, at deres Storbaad blev f-
yldt med Vindruer. Nu blev hugget Ladning til Skibet. Og da det blev Vaar, da
gjorde de klar og sejlede bort, og gav Lejf Navn til Landet efter Land-
produkterne og kaldte det Vinland. Sejlede nu siden ud i Havet og havde god Bör,
indtil de saa Grönland og Fjelde under Jöklerne. Da tog en Mand til Orde
og sagde til Lejf: Hvi styrer Du saa meget Skibet under Vinden. Lejf svarer:
jeg passer mit Ror, men dog ogsaa noget mere; men hvad ser I af
mærkeligt. De svarede, at de ikke saa noget mærkeligt. Jeg veed ikke,
siger Lejf, om jeg ser et Skib eller et Skær. Nu saa de det, og sagde det var et Skær; han
saa skarpere end de, saa at han saa Mænd paa Skæret; nu vil jeg, at vi holde
mod Vinden, siger Lejf, saa at vi naa til dem, hvis de ere trængende
til at vi komme til dem, og der er Nödvendighed for at hjælpe dem, men hvis at
de ikke ere fredelige, da have vi alle Betingelser til vor Fordel, men de ikke til
deres. Nu sejlede de ind mod Skæret og lod [Sejlet] gaa, kastede Anker og sköd
den anden lille Baad ud, som de havde haft med sig. Da spurgte Tyrker, hvem
der raadede for Skaren; han sagde sig hedde Thorer og være Nordmand af
Slægt; men hvad er Dit Navn. Lejf siger sit. Er du Sön af Erik Rö
de fra Brattelid, siger han. Lejf svarede, saa var det. Nu vil jeg, siger Lejf, byde
eder alle ud paa mit Skib og derhos det Gods, som Skibet kan modtage. De
toge dette Vilkaar og sejlede siden efter til Eriksfjord med denne Ladning, indtil
de kom til Brattelid. Bragte Ladningen fra Skibet. Siden tilböd
Lejf Thorer at bo hos sig med Gudrid, hans Kone, og III. Mænd desuden,
og fik Ophold andet Steds for Besætningen, baade Thorers og hans egne Fæller. Lejf tog
IV Mennesker fra Skæret. Han blev siden kaldt Lejf den Lykkelige. Lejf var n-
u baade rig paa Gods og Ære. Denne Vinter kom stor Sot

that be true, foster-father mine, quoth Leif. To be sure it is true, quoth he, for I was there
born, where neither vine nor grapes are scarce. Now slept they through that
night; but the next morning Leif said to his crew: now we shall have
two works, and shall every day either gather grapes or
cut vines and fell timber, so that they may be a lading for my ship; ----------
and this advice was taken. So is said, that their aft-boat was f-
illed with grapes. Now was hewn a lading for the ship. And when spring came, they
made ready and sailed away; and gave Leif name to the land after the lands
products and called it Wineland. Sailed now after that to sea and got fair wind,
until they saw Greenland and fells under the glaciers; then took a man to speak ----------
and quoth to Leif: Why steerst thou the ship so much under the wind. Leif answers:
I take care of my rudder, but of more than that besides; or what do you see of
remarkable. They answered, that they saw nothing remarkable. I do not know,
said Leif, if I see a ship or a skerry. Now they saw it, and said it to be a skerry; he
saw yet sharper than they, so that he saw men on the skerry; now I will, that we ----------
beat against the wind, says Leif, so as to get near to them, if they be wanting to be
found by us, and there is need to assist them, and if
they are not peaceable, then have we all advantages for us, but they not for
them. Now they sailed to the skerry and let go [sail], cast anchor and put
out another little boat, which they had had with them. Then Tyrker asked, who ----------
was the leader of the party; he told himself to be called Thorer and to be of northern
kin; but what is thy name. Leif told it him. Art thou son of Eric the Red
of Brattalid, says he. Leif replied that so he was. Now I will, says Leif, bid
you all on my ship and those goods, that the ship will hold. They
accepted those terms, and sailed afterwards to Ericsfirth with the lading, until that ----------
they came to Brattalid. Brought the lading out of the ship. Afterwards
Leif bade Thorer to dwell with him, and Gudrid, his wife, and III other men,
but got dwellings for the other men, both Thorer's and his own. Leif took
XV men from the skerry. He was afterwards called Leif the happy. Leif was n-
ow well off both as to riches and honour. That winter came much sickness ----------



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il j lid Þoriss, ok andadizst hann Þorir ok mikill hluti lids hans. Þann ve-
r andadizst ok Eirekr raude. Nu uar umræda mikil um Vinlandz
fôr Leifs, ok þotti Þoruallde, brodur hans, of o vida kannat hafa ver-
it landit. Þa mælti Leifr uit Þoruallda: Þu skalt fara med skip mit, brodir, e-
f þu vill til Vinlandz, ok uil ek þo, at skipit fari adr eftir uide
þeim, er Þorir atti j skerinu; ok suo uar gert. Þoruallder for til Vinlandz.

Nv biozst Þoruallder til þeirrar ferdar med xxx manna, med umrade Leifs,
brodur sins. Sidan biuggu þeir skip sitt ok helldu j haf, ok er
eínge fra sôgnn um ferd þeirra, fyrr en þeir koma til Vinlandz, til
Leifs buda, ok biuggu þar um skip sitt ok satu um kyrt þann uetr, ok
ueiddu fiska til matar ser. En um uorit mælti Þorvallder, at þeir skylldu bu-
a skip sitt, ok skylde eftir batr skipsins ok nokkurir menn med fara furir
uestan landit ok kanna þar um summarit. Þeim syndizst landit fagurt ok
skogótt, ok skamt mille skogar ok siofar ok huitir sandar; þar var ey-
iott miog ok grønsæfui mikit. Þeir fundu huerge manna vistir ne
dyra; en j eyiu einne uestarliga fundu þeir korenn hialm
af tre; eigi fundu þeir flæire manna uerk, ok foru aftr ok quomu
til Leifs buda at hausti. En at sumri ôdru fôr Þorvallder furir austan med
kaup skipit, ok hitt nyrdra furir landit. Þa gerde at þeim uedr hua-
st furir anndnese einu, ok rak þa þar upp ok brutu kiolinn undan ski-
pinu, ok hôfdu þar langa duol ok bættu skip sitt. Þa mælti
Þorvallder vit forunauta sina: nu uil ek, at uer reisim her upp kiolinn
a nesinu ok kallim Kjalnar nes, ok suo gerdu þeir. Sidan sigla þeir
þadan j braut ok austr furir landit ok inn j fiardar kiafta, þa
er þar uoru naestir, ok at hofda þeim, er þar gek fram; hann var allr
skoge uaxin; þa leggia þeir fram skip sin j lægi, ok skiota bry-
ggium a land ok geingur Þorvallder þar a land upp med alla forunauta sina. Hann
mælti þa: her er fagurt, ok her uillda ek bœ minn ræisa. Ganga sidan til
skips, ok sia a sandinum inn fra hofdanum iij hæder; ok foru til
þangat ok sea þar hual keipa iij ok iij menn undir huerium. Þa skip-

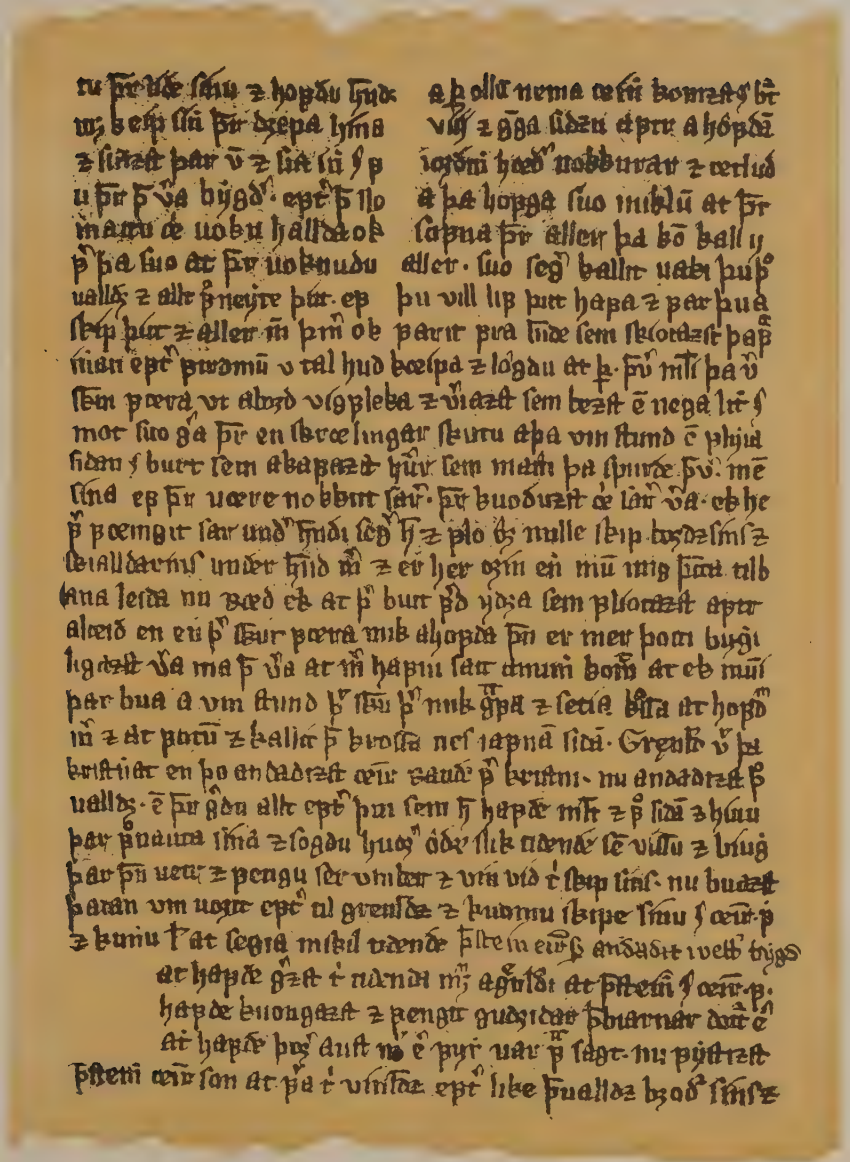
blandt Thorers Skare, og döde han, Thorer, og en stor Del af hans Skare. Denne Vinter döde ogsaa Erik Röde. Nu var Talen meget om Vinlandsfærden Lejfs, og tyktes det Thorvald, hans Broder, at utilstrækkeligt var undersögt Landet. Da sagde Lejf til Thorvald: Du skal fare med mit Skib, Broder, hvis Du vil til Vinland; og vil jeg dog, at Skibet farer först efter det Ved, som Thorer havde paa Skæret; og saaledes blev gjort. Thorvald gik til Vinland

Nu forberedte Thorvald sig til deres Færd med XXX Mand, med Raadgivning af Lejf, hans Broder. Siden gjorde de deres Skib i Stand, og drog ud paa Havet, og er der ingen Sagn om deres Rejse, för end de kom til Vinland, til Lejfs Boder, og lagde dèr deres Skib op og sad roligt den Vinter og fangede Fisk til Föde for sig. Men om Vaaren sagde Thorvald, at de skulde berede Skibet deres, og skulde Skibets Storbaad og nogle Mænd med den fare langs Vestsiden af Landet og undersöge dèr om Sommeren. Dem tyktes Landet fagert og skovrigt, og kort mellem Skovene og Havet og de hvide Sande; der var Öer mange og meget grundt. De fandt hverken Menneskeboliger eller Dyrelejer; men paa en Ö, der laa mod Vest, fandt de et Kornskur af Træ; ikke fandt de flere Menneskeværker, og drog tilbage og kom til Lejfs Boder om Hösten. Men den næste Sommer för Thorvald österpaa med Handels-Skibet og om paa den nordre Side af Landet. Da fik de et hvast Vejr ud for et Næs, og kastedes op derpaa og bröde Kjölen under Skibet, og havde de dèr langt Ophold og bödede deres Skib. Da sagde Thorvald til sine Följesvende: nu vil jeg, at vi rejse her op Kjölen paa Næsset og kalde det Kjalarnæs, og saaledes gjorde de. Siden sejle de derfra bort og österen om Landet og ind i Fjordmundingen, som dèr var nær ved, og til et Hoved, som gik ud dèr; det var ganske skovbevoxet; dèr lægge de först Skibet deres i Leje, og sköd Bryggen i Land, og gaar Thorvald op i Landet med alle sine Följesvende. Han sagde da: her er fagert, og her vilde jeg gerne rejse min Bo. Gik de siden til Skibet og saa paa Sandet indenfor Hovedet III Höje, og drog did hen og saa der III Skindbaade og III Mennesker under hver. Da del-

among Thorer's men, and died Thorer and a great deal of his troop. That winter died also Eric the Red. Now there was much speaking of the Wineland-voyage of Leif, and thought Thorvald, his brother, not enough explored to have been the land. Then quoth Leif to Thorvald: thou shalt go out with my ship, brother, if thou wilt go to Wineland, and I will, though, that the ship is to go first for the wood, which Thorer had on the skerry; and so it was done. Thorvald went to Wineland.

Now Thorvald prepared for their voyage with XXX men, under the advising of Leif, his brother. Afterwards they made ready their ship and put out to sea, and is there no saying of their voyage, before they came to Wineland, to Leifs booths, and laid up their ship there and kept quiet that winter and caught fish for their eating. But in the spring Thorvald said, that they should make their ship ready, and should the aft-boat of the ship and some men with it go to the western part of the land and explore there during the summer. To them seemed the land fair and wooded, and not far from the woods to the sea and the white sands; there were many islands and shallows. They found dwellings neither of men nor of beasts, but in one of the western islands they found a corn-shed of wood, not found they more works of man, and went back and came to Leif's booths at harvest-time. But the next summer Thorvald went eastwards with the merchant-ship, and to the north of the land. Then came upon them a hard weather off a ness, and were driven on shore there and broke the keel under the ship, and had there a long delay and mended their ship. Then said Thorvald to his followers: now I will, that we raise here up the keel on the ness and call it Kialnar Ness[1], and so they did. Afterwards they sail from thence away and to the east of the land and into the firth-mouth, that was there next to it, and to a headland, which sprang forth there; it was all wood-grown; there they make first their ship fast, and put out the gang-board to the shore, and goes Thorvald there on shore with all his followers. Quoth he then: here is fair, and here would I raise my abode. Went afterwards to the ship and saw on the sands within the headland III hills, and went there and saw there III leather-boats and III men under each of them. Then they di-

[1] the ness of the keel



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Icelandic Text.

tu þeir lide sinu/ ok/ hôfdu/ hendr a þeim/ ollum/ nema/ œinn/ komzst j burt/
med/ keip sinn/. Þeir drepa/ hina/ viij ok ganga sidan/ aftr a/ hôfdan/
ok/ siazst þar/ om/ ok/ sia/ inn j fjordinn/ hæder nokkurar, ok/ œtlud/-
u þeir þat/ vera/ bygdir. Eftir þat/ slo a þa/ hofga/ suo miklum/, at þeir
mattu œigi/ uoku/ hallda/ ok/ sofna/ þeir aller. Þa/ kom/ kall/ y- 5
fir þa/ suo/ at þeir uokrudu aller. Suo segir kallit: uaki þu/, þor-
ualldr/ ok/ allt/ foruneyte þitt, ef þu/ vill/ lif þitt/ hafa/, ok/ far þu/ a/
skip þitt/ ok/ aller/ menn/ þinir, ok/ farit/ fra/ lande/ sem/ skiotazst/. Þa/ for
innan/ eftir/ firdinum/ o tal/ hudkœipa/ ok/ lôgdu/ at/ þeim/. Þorvalldr/ mælti/ þa/: ver/
skulum/ fœra/ ot/ abord/ vigfleka/ ok/ veriazst/ sem/ bezst/, en/ uega/ lit/ j 10
mot/. Suo/ gera/ þeir, en/ skrœlingar/ skutu/ a/ þa/ om/ stund/, en/ flyia/
sidan/ j/ burt, sem/ akafazst/ huer/ sem/ matti/. Þa/ spurde/ Þorvalldr/ menn/
sina/, ef/ þeir/ uœre/ nokkut/ sarir/. Þeir/ kuoduzst/ œigi/ sarir/ vera/; ek/ he-
fir/ fœingit/ sar/ under/ hendi/, segir/ han/, ok/ flo/ ôr/ mille/ skip/ bordzsins/ ok/
skialldarins/ under/ hond/ mer, ok/ er/ her/ orin/; enn/ mun/ mig/ þetta/ til/ b- 15
ana/ leida/; nu/ rœd/ ek/, at/ þer/ buit/ ferd/ ydra/ sem/ flioazst/ aftr/
a/ lœid, en/ en/ þer/ skulut/ fœra/ mik/ a/ hofda/ þann, er/ mer/ þotti/ byggi-
ligazst/ vera/; ma/ þat/ vera, at/ mer/ hafui/ satt/ a/ munn/ komit, at/ ek/ muni/
þar/ bua/ a/ om/ stund/. Þar/ skulu/ þeir/ mik/ grafa/ ok/ setia/ krossa/ at/ hofdum/
mer/ ok/ at/ fotum, ok/ kallit/ þat/ krossa/ nes/ iafnan/ sidan/. Grœnland/ var/ þa/ 20
kristnnat, en/ þo/ andadizst/ Ærekr/ raude/ firir/ kristni/. Nu/ andadizst/ Þor-
ualldr/. En/ þeir/ gerdu/ allt/ eftir/ þui/ sem/ han/ hafde/ mælt, ok/ foru/ sidan/ ok/ hittu/
þar/ forunauta/ sina, ok/ sogdu/ huorir/ ôdrum/ slik/ tidende/ sem/ vissu, ok/ biugg/
þar/ þann/ uetr/ ok/ fengu/ ser/ vinber/ ok/ vin/ vid/ til/ skip/ sins/. Nu/ buazst/
þadan/ om/ uorit/ eftir/ til/ Grenlandz/, ok/ kuomu/ skipe/ sinu/ j/ Æireks/ fjord/ 25
ok/ kunnu/ Leif/ at/ segia/ mikil/ tidende/. Þorstein/ Eireks/ son/ andadiz/ i/ vestri/ bygd/

Þat hafde gerzst til tidenda medan a Grenlandi, at Þorsteinn j Æireksfirdi hafde kuongazst ok fengit Gudridar Þorbiarnar dottur, er att hafde Þorir aust madr, er fyrr uar fra sagt. Nu fystizst

Þorsteinn/ Æireks/ son/ at/ fara/ til/ Vinlandz/ eftir/ like/ Þorualldz/ brodur/ sins, ok/ 30

te de deres Folk og lagde Haand paa dem alle undtagen en, som kom bort med sin Baad. De dræbe hine VIII og gaa siden efter paa Forbjerget og saa sig om der, og saa inde i Fjorden nogle Höje, og antog de, det maatte være Boliger. Efter det slog sig saa stor Tyngde paa dem, at de formaaede ikke holde sig vaagne, og de sov alle ind. Da kom en Kalden o- ver dem, saa at de alle vaagnede. Saaledes lyder Raabet: vaagn op, Du, Thorvald og hele Dit Følge, hvis Du vil bevare Dit Liv, og drag til Dit Skib og alle Dine Mænd, og rejs fra Land som snarest. Da kom inde fra Fjorden Utal af Skindbaade og angreb dem. Thorvald sagde da: vi skulle anbringe udenbords Stormskjolde og værge os som bedst, men angribe kun lidt. Saa gjorde de, men Skrælingerne sköd en Stund paa dem, og flyede siden bort, saa hurtig som enhver kunde. Da spurgte Thorvald sine Mænd, om de vare noget saarede. De sagde ikke at være saarede, jeg har faaet Saar under Armen, siger han, og fløj Pil mellem Skibsbordet og Skjoldet ind under min Arm, og er her Pilen; og monne mig dette til B- ane blive, nu raader jeg, at I berede Eders Færd som snarest paa Tilbagerejse, men I skulle före mig til det Hoved, som tyktes mig bedst beboeligt, det kan være, at det var sandt, hvad min Mund sagde, at jeg monne der bo en Stund. Der skulle I begrave mig og sætte Kors ved mit Hoved og ved Födderne, og kalde det Korsnæs altid siden efter. Grönland var da kristnet, og dog döde Erik den Röde för Christendommen. Nu döde Thorvald, og de gjorde alt efter som han havde sagt, og drog siden at möde deres Fæller, og sagde hverandre slig Tidende som de vidste, og boede der den Vinter og samlede sig Vindruer og Vinved til deres Skib. Nu beredte de sig paa at drage derfra Vaaren efter til Grönland, og kom deres Skib til Eriksfjord og kunde til Lejf sige store Tidender.

5 10 15 20 25

Thorstein Eriksson döde i Vesterbygden.

Det havde hændet imedens i Grönland, at Thorstein i Eriks Fjord havde gifted sig og faaet Gudrid Thorbjörnsdatter, som för havde Thorer Östmand, som forhen er sagt. Nu lystede Thorstein Eriks Sön at fare til Vinland efter Liget af sin Broder Thorvald, og

30

vided their party and laid hands on them all but one, who escaped
with his boat. They kill those VIII and go afterwards on the headland
and looked about, and saw up the firth some hills, and supposed
they those to be settlements. After that they were stricken with weariness so great, that they
could not keep awake, and fell they all asleep. Then came a call a-
bove them, so that they all awoke. Thus says the call: Awake, thou Thor-
vald and all thy company, if thou wilt keep thy life, and go thou to
thy ship with all thy men, and sail from the land as quickly as possible. Then came
from within the firth numberless leather-boats and made at them. Quoth then Thorvald: we
shall put outboards the shields and defend ourselves as best we may, but attack only
little. So they did, but the Skralings shot at them for a while, and fled
afterwards away, as hurriedly as each of them might. Then asked Thorvald his
men, if they were anyhow wounded. They answered not to be wounded; I have
got a wound under the arm, says he, and flew an arrow between the ship-side and
the shield under my arm, and here is the arrow, and may me this to d-
eath lead, now I advise, that you prepare to go as soon as possible
back, but you shall bring me to that headland, which I thought most habi-
table to be, may be, that a true word came of my mouth, that I might
dwell there for a while. There you shall bury me and set a cross at my head
and at my feet, and call it Krossaness[1] for ever after. Greenland was at that time
christianized, though Eric the Red died before the Christendom. Now died Thor-
vald. And they did all according to what he had said, and went then to meet
their comrades, and said to each other such tidings as they knew, and dwelt
there that winter and gathered grapes and vine-wood for their ship. Now they prepared
to go thence next spring to Greenland, and came their ship in Ericsfirth
and had great tidings to tell to Leif. Thorstein Ericsson died in the Western settlement.

It had happened meanwhile in Greenland, that Thorstein in Ericsfirth
had married and got Gudrid Thorbiorns daughter, whom
Thorer the Eastman had had, as before was mentioned. Now wished
Thorstein Ericsson to go to Wineland for the body of his brother Thorvald, and

hw ſkip hſt ſama ⁊ ualdꝛ ſ hꝺ ar apli ⁊ uerſti ⁊ hapꝺ mer
ꝺ halpan þꝛꝛa tóꝺ mꝛa ⁊ gudꝺꝛ bonu ſmꝛa ⁊ ſigla ſ hap þe
gar þau ęꝺ buꝛu ⁊ ꝺꝛ ſnꝺſyn þau uelꝺu un allt ſumꝛ ⁊ uiſſ
u ꝺe huar þau þ ⁊ er ukꝛa uar ap uęꝛ þa tokꝺu þu ſnꝺ ſ hſu
purꝺ a gueꝺnꝺe ſ hꝺnie ueſtꝛ byggꝺ þꝛ. lꝛꝛtaꝺe þ u uiꝺ ob
þeꝺ uꝛꝺ aullu haſetu ſmu er ſ u uiſt lauſ ⁊ bona hſ nu
u þau epꝺ ar ſkꝺpe tuau noꝺꝺuꝺu nęꝛ. þa u eu ung bꝛ
ue agnꝺe þ uar œm dag ar u buu ar uallꝺe þꝛa ſneꝛa
la ſþurꝺe er þu þ u huar ula ui ſ uallꝺmu. þꝛ. ſu. ſ m leꝺ
ſ eꝺ hſu ſþꝛꝛ ar þꝛ. hꝺꝛꝛ eꝺ ⁊ e eꝺ ball. þꝛ. ſuꝛ ę þ er
eyꝛendi mꝛa hꝛngꝺꝛ ar eꝺ ul biꝺꝺ ꝛꝺꝺꝛ baꝺu hꝛanu cul
ſtar ul mꝛ. þꝛ. qꝺſt ulla hapa u ꝺaꝛꝺ bonu ſmꝺꝛ e ſ ba
a ſ ꝺꝛꝺa ⁊ nu ꝺꝛꝺar ſ þu þa mu eꝺ bonꝺa epꝺ ꝛ ꝺꝛꝺ ar
mogg mꝛ eyꝺe þꝺr ſkogꝺ eꝺꝺꝛ t ar uœꝛꝺa ꝛꝺꝺꝺ uſt e þa
ſmꝺe er miꝺꝺ mꝛ m ar ua þulꝺr ſ ęu u þꝺr hu þꝺr eꝺ e
œſu pyꝺꝺꝺ mꝛog ſtuau ſiꝺ hęp eꝺ ⁊ e þ hapꝺ ⁊ œꝛꝺa eꝺ þ
þa bœꝛna er þ hapꝺ nu bo ſ epꝺ þ um mogg mꝛ eyꝺꝺ
⁊ þogu þau mꝛ bꝺ. ſudꝛna ul uꝺꝺꝺr ⁊ uœꝛnꝺ ſ þ mꝺ gud
mꝺ uꝺꝛ ſkogulig bond ar ſua ⁊ uſtꝛ bonꝺ ⁊ bunꝺe ul ar u
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⁊ andꝺꝺꝛꝺ þꝺr maꝛg þnaꝛ þꝛ. ꝺꝛꝛ gꝺ ꝺꝺꝺuꝛ ar ꝺꝺꝺ þ
eſꝛꝺ ęꝛ ondꝺuꝺꝛꝺ ⁊ þœꝛꝺ ul ꝺꝺſ ⁊ ꝺua þꝺr u þꝺr eꝺ ul
larꝺ plynꝺ ul œꝛ. þ ar ſunnꝛ oll lꝺꝺn nu e þeꝛ ꝺꝺꝺ ar ꝺ
ar ar ſon bemꝛ ſ hꝺꝺle þꝛ. ⁊ ꝛoꝺ bonꝺ hſ ſon þꝺſt e her
gꝛſꝺ hon uꝺꝛ abapt miꝺꝺ ⁊ ſtꝛꝛꝺ ſem ballar e þo bo ſ
ꝛꝺm hꝺ und ⁊ hꝺꝛ epꝺ þ ꝛoꝺ ſuꝛma þꝛ. œꝛ. þ ⁊ lagu þ
bꝛꝛꝺe ſen ⁊ andaꝺꝛꝺ gmꝺꝛ bona þꝛ. ſiſtal en e ſ u ꝺau
ꝺ þa geꝺ þꝛ. þꝛꝺ oꝛ ſtopunꝺe epꝺ þꝺol ar leꝺꝺa a liꝺꝺ. Gud
mꝺ mꝺ þa ꝺꝛu luꝺla hꝛꝺ ſ hꝺoꝛ þꝛ. mu leꝺ ſ. ſ q. ſuo ꝺa
ſkyllꝺu þa mꝺ þꝛ. œꝛ. mꝺ mꝺꝺauhgu hꝺꝛꝛ e nu u hꝺꝛ

bio skip hit sama, ok ualde han lid at afli ok uexti, ok hafde met
ser halfan þridea tôg manna ok Gudride konu sina, ok sigla j haf, þe-
gar þau ero buin ok ór landsyn. Þau uelkti ui allt sumarit ok viss-
u æigi huar þau foru. Ok er uika uar af uetri, þa toku þeir land j Iysu-
firde a Grœnlande j hinne uestri bygd. Þorsteinn lœitade þeim um vister, ok
fek uister aullum hasetum sinum, en han var vist laus ok kona hans. Nu
voru þau eftir at skipe tuau nokkurar nœtr. Þa uar enn ung krist-
ne a Grenlande. Þat uarœinn dag at menn kuomo at tiallde þeirra snemma.
Sa spurde er firir þeim var, huat manna veri j tialldinu. Þorsteinn suarar: ij menn, segir
han, edr huerr spyrr at. Þorsteinn hœiti ek ok er ek kalladr Þorsteinn suarti; en þat er
eyrendi mitt hingat, at ek uil bioda ykkr badum hionum til ui-
star til min. Þorsteinn quœzst uilia hafa ymrœde konu sinnar, en hon ba-
d han rada; ok nu latar han þessu. Þa mun ek koma eftir ykkr aa
morgin med eyke, þuiat skortir ekki til at vœita ykkr vist; en fa-
sinne er mikit med mer at vera, þuiat ij ero vit þar hion, þuiat ek er
œinþykkr miog; annan sid hefir ek ok, en þer hafit, ok œtla ek þann
þo betra er þer hafit. Nu kom han eftir þeim um morginin med eyki
ok foru þau med Þorsteini suarta til uistar, ok uœitti han þeim uel. Gud-
ridr uar skorulig kona at sia ok uitr kona ok kunne uel at ver-
a med okunnum monnum. Þat var snemma uetrar, sott kom j lid Þorsteins Æireks sonar,
ok andadizst þar margir forunautar. Þorsteinn bat gera kistur at likum þ-
eirra er ondudust ok færa til skips ok bua þar um; þuiat ek vil
lata flytia til Æireks fjardar at sumri oll likin. Nu er þett skamt at bi-
da at sott kemr j hybile Þorsteins, ok tok kona hans sott fyst, er het
Grimhildr. Hon uar akafliga mikil ok sterk sem kallar, en þo kom so-
ttin henni undir, ok bratt eftir þat tok sottina Þorsteinn Æireks son, ok lagu þau
bœde senn, ok andadizst Grimhildr kona Þorsteins suarta. Er er hon var dau-
d þa, gek Þorsteinn fram ór stofunne eftir fiol at leggia a likit. Gud-
ridr mœlti þa: verum litla hrid j brott, Þorsteinn min, segir hon; han quedr, suo vera
skylldu. Þa mœlti Þorsteinn Æireks son: med undarligum hœtti er nu um husfr-

beredte det samme Skib, og valgte han til Følge stærke og velvoxne Folk og havde med
sig halvtredsindsti [1] Mand og Gudride sin Kone, og sejle ud paa Havet,
saa snart de ere færdige, og ud af Landsigte. De flakkede om hele Sommeren og vid-
ste ikke, hvor de vare. Og da en Uge af Vinteren var gaaet, saa gik de i Land i Lyse-
fjord paa Grönland i den vestre Bygd. Thorstein ledte efter Bolig til dem og
fik Bolig til hele sin Besætning, men han og hans Kone vare uden Bolig. Nu
blev de tilbage paa Skibet i nogle Nætter. Da var endnu Kristen-
dommen ny paa Grönland. Det var en Dag, at der kom Folk til deres Telt tidlig paa Dagen.
Saa spurgte han, som var over dem, hvad Folk der var i Teltet. Thorstein svarer: II, siger
han, men hvem spörger derom. Thorstein hedder jeg og kaldes Thorstein den Sorte, men det er
mit Ærinde hid, at jeg vil byde begge eder Ægtefæller til Bo-
lig hos mig. Thorstein sagde at ville holde Raad med sin Kone, men hun b-
ad ham raade, og nu sagde han ja dertil. Da vil jeg komme efter Eder i
Morgen med Heste, thi der skorter mig intet til at yde Eder Ophold, men faa-
talligt meget er det hos mig at være, fordi vi 2 Ægtefæller ere ene, saasom jeg er
meget egenraadig; en anden Tro har jeg ogsaa, end I have, og mener jeg den
dog bedre, som I have. Nu kom han efter dem om Morgenen med Heste,
og fore de med Thorstein den Sorte til Bolig hos ham, og behandlede han dem vel. Gud-
rid var en mandig Kone at se, og en klog Kone og, forstod godt at være
blandt fremmede Mennesker. Det var tidlig paa Vinteren, at Sot kom blandt Thorstein Erikssöns Folk,
og döde mange af hans Følgesvende. Thorstein böd göre Kister til Ligene af
dem, som döde, og at före dem til Skibet og bevare dem der, thi jeg vil
lade flytte til Eriksfjord til Sommer alle Ligene. Nu varede det kun kort,
för Sot kom i Thorsteins Hus og angreb först hans Kone, som hed
Grimhild. Hun var meget stor og stærk som en Karl, men dog var
Soten hende for stærk, og kort efter det angreb Soten Thorstein Eriksön, og laa de
begge samtidig, og döde Grimhild, Thorstein den Sortes Kone. Men da hun var död,
saa gik Thorstein ud af Stuen efter en Fjæl at lægge Liget paa. Gud-
rid sagde da: blir kun en liden Tid borte, Thorstein min, siger hun, han siger, saa skulde
det være. Da sagde Thorstein Erikssön: paa underlig Maade viser sig nu Hus-

[1] 25

prepared the same ship, and selected he a crew of strong and tall men, and had with him two tens and a half [2] men, and Gudrid his wife, and sail out to sea, as soon as they are ready, and out of land-sight. They roved about all the summer and did not know where they went. And when a week of the winter was gone, they made land in Lyse-
35 firth on Greenland, in the western settlement. Thorstein sought out homes for them, and ---------- got homes for all his crew, but was homeless, he and his wife. Now they were left in the ship for some two nights. Then was Christendom still young in Greenland. It was one day, that men came to their tent early.

Then asked he, that was above them, what men were in the tent. Thorstein answers: Ilmen, says
40 he, but who asks. Thorstein is my name, and I am called Thorstein the Swarthy, but this is ---------- my errand here, that I will bid you both consorts to take a-bode with me. Thorstein replied, he would take counsel of his wife, but she b-ade him to decide, and now he said yes to it. Then will I come for you to-morrow with horses, as I am not short of means to get a home for you both, but few-
45 peopled is it to dwell with me, because we are there only two consorts, as I am ---------- much self-willed, and another belief have I too, than you have, and think I yet that better, which you have. Now he came for them in the morning with horses, and went they with Thorstein the Swarthy to his home, and treated he them well. Gud-rid was a stout woman to see, and a wise woman, and knew well how to behav-
50 e among unknown people. It was early in the winter, sickness came into the troop of Thorstein Ericsson, ---------- and died many of his fellows. Thorstein ordered to make coffins for the bodies of those who died, and to carry them to the ship and keep them there, for I will let remove to Eric's firth next summer all the corpses. Now it was not long be-fore sickness came to Thorstein's home, and was taken ill his wife first, whose name was
55 Grimhild. She was most robust and strong as a man, and yet the sickness ---------- overpowered her, and soon after that the sickness took Thorstein Ericsson, and lay they both ill at a time, and died Grimhild, Thorstein the Swarthy's wife. But when she was dead, Thorstein went out of the room for a plank to lay the corpse on. Gud-rid then spoke: stay only a short time away, Thorstein mine, says she, he answers, so shall
60 it be. Then said Thorstein Ericsson: in a strange way acts now our house- ----------

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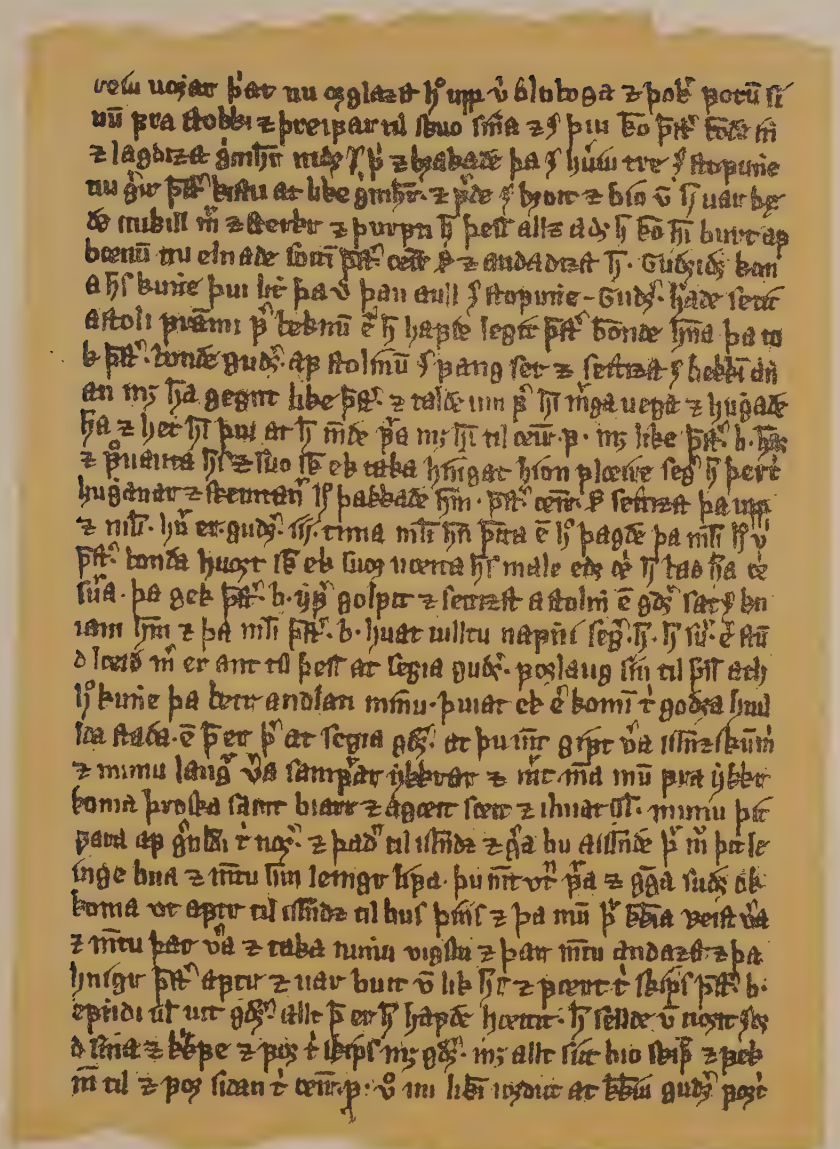
[1] the ness of the cross. [2] 25.

THE FLATEY BOOK.

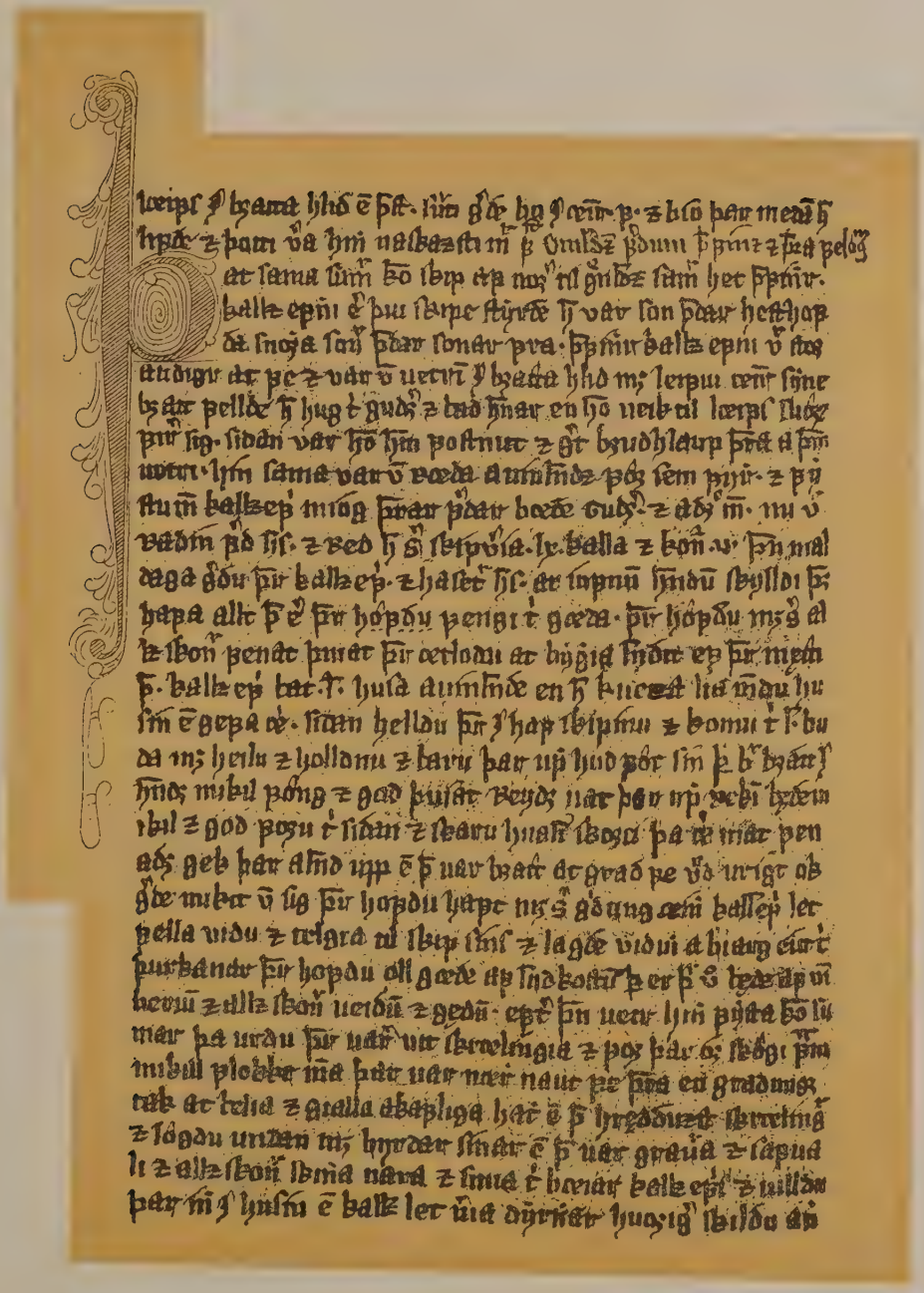
Icelandic Manuscript.



reiu uorrar, þuiat nu orglaxst hon upp vid ôbnboga, ok þokar fotum si-
num fra stokki, ok þreifar til skuo sinna. Ok j þui kom Þorsteinn bonde inn
ok lagdixst Grimhilldr nidr j þui, ok brakade þa j hueriu tre j stofunne.
Nu gerir Þorsteinn kistu at like Grimhildar, ok færde j brott, ok bio vm. Han uar þe-
de mikill madr ok sterkr, ok þurfti han þess allz, adr han kom henni burt af
bœnum). Nu elnade sottin Þorsteinni Æireks syni, ok andadixst han. Gudridr kon-
a hans kunne þui litt. Þa vorw þau aull j stofunne. Gudridr hade setit
a stoli frammi firir beknum, er han hafde legit, Þorsteinn, bonde hennar. Þa to-
k Þorsteinn bonde Gudride af stolinum j fang ser, ok settixst j bekkin ann-
an med hana, gegnt like Þorsteins, ok talde um firir henni marga uega, ok huggade
hana, ok het henni þui, at han munde fara med henni til Æireks fiardar med like Þorsteins, bonda hennar
ok forunauta hans. Ok suo skal ek taka hingat hion floeire, segir han, þer til
hugganar ok skemtanar. Hon þakkade honum. Þorsteinn Æireks son settixst þa upp
ok mælti: huar er Gudridr; III tima mælti han þetta, en hon þagde. Þa mælti hon vid
Þorstein bonde: huort skal ek, suor uceita hans male edr œigi. Han bad hana œigi
suara. Þa gek Þorsteinn bonde yfir golfit ok settixst a stolinn, en Gudridr sat j kn-
iam honum; ok þa mælti Þorsteinn bonde: huat uilltu nafnni, segir han. Han suarar, er stun-
d leid: mer er ant til þess, at segia Gudride forlaug sin, til þess ath
hon kunne þa betr andlati minu; þuiat ek er komin til godra huil-
lda stada; en þat er þer at segia, Gudridr, at þu munt gift vera islenzskum manni,
ok munu langar vera samfarar ykkrar, ok mart manna mun fra ykkr
koma, þroska samt, biart ok agœtt, sætt ok ilmat uel. Munu þit
fara af Grenlandi til Noregs, ok þadan til Islandz ok gera bu a Islande, þar munu þit le-
inge bua, ok muntu honum leingr lifa. Þu munt utan fara ok ganga sudr ok
koma ut aftr til Islandz til bus þins, ok þa mun þar kirkia reist vera,
ok muntu þar vera ok taka nunnu vigslu, ok þar muntu andazst. Ok þa
hnigr Þorsteinn aftr, ok uar buit um lik hans ok fært til skips. Þorsteinn bonde
efnndi uel uit Gudride allt þat er han hafde hœitit. Han sellde um uorit jor-
d sina ok kuikfe, ok for til skips med Gudride med allt sitt; bio skipit ok fek
menn til, ok for sidan til Æireks fiardar. Voru nu likin iordut at kirkiu. Gudridr for til

moderen vor, thi hun rejser sig op paa Albuerne og rækker sine Födder
ud fra Sengestokken og griber efter sine Sko. Og i det samme kom Thorstein Bonde ind,
og lagde Grimhild sig da ned, og bragede det da i hvert Tömmer i Stuen.
Nu gjör Thorstein Kiste til Grimhilds Lig og förte det bort og begravede det. Han var baa-
de stor og stærk, og dog behövede han al sin Kraft, förend han fik hende bort fra
Huset. Nu tiltog Thorstein Erikssöns Sygdom, og han udaandede. Gudrid, hans
Kone, var meget bedrövet. Da vare de alle i Stuen. Gudrid havde siddet
paa en Stol fremme foran den Bænk, hvor han havde ligget, Thorstein, hendes Husbond. Da
tog Thorstein Bonde Gudrid fra Stolen i sin Favn og satte sig paa en anden
Bænk med hende lige overfor Thorsteins Lig og talte med hende paa mange Maader og opmuntrede
hende og lovede, at han vilde fare med hende til Eriksfjord med Liget af hendes Husbond Thorstein
og hans Följesvende. Og saa skal jeg skaffe flere Folk hertil, siger han, Dig til
Opmuntring og Morskab. Hun takkede ham. Thorstein Erikssön satte sig da op
og sagde: Hvor er Gudrid. III Gange sagde han dette, men hun tav. Da sagde hun til
Thorstein Bonde: Hvad skal jeg, svare paa hans Spörgsmaal eller ej. Han bad hende ikke
svare. Da gik Thorstein Bonde over Gulvet og satte sig paa Stolen, men Gudrid sad paa
hans Knæ; og da sagde Thorstein Bonde: hvad vil Du, Navne, siger han. Han svarer; da en Stund
var gaaet: Mig lyster nu at sige Gudrid sin Skæbne, paa det at
hun bedre skal finde sig i min Död; thi jeg er kommen til gode
Hvilesteder; men det er der at sige, Gudrid, at Du vil blive gift med en islandsk Mand,
og længe skal vare Eders Samliv, og I skal faa talrigt Af-
kom, kraftfuldt, berömt og herligt, södt og vellugtende. I skulle
drage fra Grönland til Norge, og derfra til Island og fæste Bo paa Island; der monne I
længe bo, og skal Du overleve ham. Du skal drage udenlands og rejse sydpaa og
komme ud igjen til Island til Din Ejendom, og da vil der være rejst en Kirke,
og der skal Du leve og modtage Nonnevielse, og der skal Du dö. Og saa
segnede Thorstein tilbage, og hans Lig blev klædt og fört til Skibet. Thorstein Bonde
opfyldte godt mod Gudrid, alt hvad han havde lovet. Han solgte om Vaaren sin
Jord og sit Kvæg og drog til Skibet med Gudrid og alt sit Gods, ordnede Skibet og fik
Mænd til det og drog saa til Eriksfjord. Blev nu Ligene jordede ved Kirken. Gudrid drog til

wife, for now she raises herself up on her elbow, and stretches her feet
out from the bedside, and grasps after her shoes. And at the same time Thorstein the housemaster came in,
and Grimhild lay down, and creaked thereby every timber in the room.
Now Thorstein makes a coffin for Grimhild's body, and brought it away, and buried it. He was
both a very tall and strong man, but he had need of all that, before he got her away from
the house. Now increased the sickness of Thorstein Ericsson, and he died. Gudrid, his
wife, was much grieved. Then they were all in the room. Gudrid had been seated
on a chair before the bench, where he had been lying, Thorstein, her husband. Then took
Thorstein, the housemaster, Gudrid from the chair in his arms and seated himself on another bench
with her, opposite to the body of Thorstein, and spoke to her in many ways, and encouraged
her, and promised her, that he would go with her to Ericsfirth with the bodies of Thorstein, her husband,
and of his followers. And so I shall take hither more persons of the household, says he, for your
encouragement and pleasure. She thanked him. Thorstein Ericsson then sat up
and spoke: where is Gudrid. III times said he this, but she remained silent. Then said she to
Thorstein the housemaster: which shall I, answer give to his speaking or not. He bade her not
to answer. Then Thorstein the housemaster went over the floor and sat down on the chair, but Gudrid sat
on his knee; and then Thorstein the housemaster spoke: what wilt thou, namesake, says he. He answers after
a while: I wish now this, to tell Gudrid her fate, so that
she may better bear my death; for I am come to good resting-
places; but this there is to say, Gudrid, that you will be married to an icelandic man,
and long shall be your life together, and much offspring will from you
come, good-looking, illustrious and excellent, sweet and fragrant. You shall
go from Greenland to Norway and thence to Iceland and make your abode in Iceland; there you shall
abide for a long time, and you shall outlive him. You shall go abroad and to the South, and
come back to Iceland again to your home, and then a church shall be raised there,
and you shall live there and take the veil as a nun, and there you shall die. And after
this Thorstein sank back, and his corpse was laid out and brought to the ship. Thorstein the housemaster
fulfilled well to Gudrid all that he had promised. He sold in the spring his lan-
ds and his live-stock, and went to the ship with Gudrid and all his goods, put the ship in order and got
men to it, and then sailed to Ericsfirth. Were now the bodies buried at the church. Gudrid went to



THE FLATEY BOOK.

Icelandic Text.

Lœifs j Bratta hlid, en Þorsteinn suarti gerde bu j Æireks firde ok bio þar medan hann lifde, ok þotti vera hinn uaskarsti madr. Fra Vinlandz ferdum Þorfinns ok Þeirra felaga.

Þat sama sumar kom skip af Noregi til Grenlandz, sa madr het Þorfinnr Karlz efni, er þui skipe styrde. Hann var son Þordar hesthof- — daz Snorra sonar Þordar sonar fra. Þorfinnr karlz efni var stor- audigr at fe, ok var um uetrin j Bratta hlid med Leifui Æireks syne. Bratt fellde hann hug til Gudridr ok bad hennar, en hon uelk til Lœifs suórum firir sig. Sidan var hon honum fostnut, ok gert brudhlaup Þeirra a Þeim uetri. Hin sama var um raeda a Vinlandz fôr sem fyrr. Ok fy- stu menn Karlzefni miog Þeirrar ferdar, bœde Gudridr ok adrir menn. Nu var radin ferd hans, ok red han ser skipvœria, lx. kalla ok konur v. Þann mal- daga gerdu Þeir Karlzefni ok hasetar hans, at iofnum hondum skylldi Þeir hafa allt þat, er Þeir hôfdu fengi til gœda. Þeir hôfdu med ser al- lz skonar ferat, þuiat Þeir œtludu at byggia landit, ef Þeir mœtti þat. Karlz efni bat Leif husa a Vinlande, en han kuedst lia mundu hu- sin, en gefa œigi. Sidan helldu Þeir j haf skipinu ok komu til Leifs bu- da med heilu ok holldnu, ok baru þar upp huadfôt sin. Þeim bar brátt j hendr mikil fông ok god, þuiat reydr uar þar upp rekin, bœde m- ikil ok god; foru til sidan ok skaru hualinn. Skorti þa œigi mat. Fer- adr gek þar a land upp; en þat uar bratt, at grad fe vard urigt, ok gerde mikit um sik. Þeir hofdu haft med ser gradung œinn. Karlzefni let fella vidu, ok telgia til skip sins, ok lagde vidinn a biarg eitt til þurkanar. Þeir hofdu oll gœde af landkostum Þeim, er þar voru, bœde af vin- berium ok allz skonar ueidum ok gœdum. Efir þann uetr hinn fysta kom su- mar; þa urdu Þeir uarir vid Skrœlingia; ok for þar ór skôgi fram mikil flokkr manna. Þar uar nœrr naut fe Þeirra, en gradungr tak at belia ok gialla akafliga hatt; en þat hrœddust Skrœlingar, og lôgdu undan med byrdar sinar, en þat uar grauara ok safua- li, ok allz skonar skinna uara; ok snua til bœiar Karlz efnis, ok uilldu Þar inn i husin, en Karlzefni let ueria dyrnar. Huorigir skildu an-

Lejf i Brattelid, men Thorstein Svarte fæstede Bo i Eriksfjord og boede der medens han levede, og mentes at være en höjst hæderlig Mand. Om Thorfins og hans Fællers Vinlandsfærd.

Den samme Sommer kom et Skib fra Norge til Grönland. Den Mand hed Thorfin Karlsefne, som styrede Skibet. Han var Sön af Thord Hesteshoved, Sön af Snorre, Sön af Thord fra (– – –). Thorfin Karlsefne var meget rig paa Gods, og boede om Vinteren i Brattelid hos Lejf Erikssön. Snart fölte han Kærlighed til Gudrid og bejlede til hende, men hun fik Lejf til at svare for hende. Siden blev hun trolovet til ham, og holdtes deres Bryllup den Vinter. Samtidig var der Tale om en Vinlandsrejse som för. Og tilskyndede man Karlsefne meget til denne Rejse, baade Gudrid og andre. Nu blev bestemt hans Færd og hvervede han sig Skibsfolk, LX Mænd og V Kvinder. Da gjorde Aftale Karlsefne og hans Besætning, at lige Del skulde de have i alt, hvad de fik af Udbytte. De havde med sig alskens Kvæg, fordi de agtede at bosætte sig i Landet, hvis de formaaede det. Karlsefne bad Lejf om hans Huse i Vinland, men han svarede at ville laane ham Húsene, men ikke give dem. Siden drog de ud paa Havet med Skibet og kom til Lejfs Boder hele og holdne, og bare der op deres Skindposer. Dem kom straks i Hænde en Fangst stor og god, thi en Storhval var dreven op, baade stor og god; de drog hen og skar Hvalen i Stykker. Skortede det da ikke paa Mad. Kvægget gik der oppe paa Land; men det skete snart, at Hankvæget blev uvornt, og gjorde megen Ufred. De havde haft med sig en Tyr. Karlsefne lod Træer fælde og tilhugge til sit Skib, og lagde Træet paa en Klippe til Törring. De drog Fordel af alle de Landsherligheder, som der var, baade af Vindruer og alskens Fangst og Goder. Efter denne förste Vinter kom Sommeren; da blev de vaer Skrælinger, og kom der af Skoven frem en stor Flok Mennesker. Hornkvæget deres var nærved, og Tyren tog til at brumme og bröle umaadelig höjt; men det forskrækkede Skrælingerne, og de löb derfra med deres Bylter, og deri var Graaværk og Zobelskind og alskens Skindvarer; og de vendte sig mod Karlsefnes Bolig og vilde der ind i Husene, men Karlsefne lod værge Dörene. Den ene forstod ikke den an-

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Leif at Brattalid, but Thorstein the Swarthy took his abode in Ericsfirth and dwelt there as long as he lived, and was thought to be a most honourable man.

Of the Wineland voyages of Thorfinn and his fellows

That same summer a ship came from Norway to Greenland. The man was called Thorfinn Karlsefne, who steered the ship. He was a son of Thord the Horschea-
d, son of Snorre, son of Thor from (- - -). Thorfinn Karlsefne was very rich in goods, and stayed during the winter at Brattalid with Leif Ericsson. Soon he fell in love with Gudrid and wooed her, but she made Leif answer for her. Afterwards she was betrothed to him, and their bridal was made that winter. At the same time mention was made of a Wineland voyage as before. And called people much upon Karlsefne to make this voyage, both Gudrid and others. Now was settled his voyage and hired he ship-soldiers, LX men, and V women. Then the agreement was made by Karlsefne and his crew, that even shares should they have in all, that they got of good things. They had with them all sorts of cattle, because they intended to settle in the country, if they were mighty to do that. Karlsefne asked Leif for his houses in Wineland, but he replied, that he might lend him the houses, but give them not. Afterwards they put to sea with the ship and came to Leif's booths whole and sound, and bore there up their leather-bags. They got soon in hand a large and good catch, for a whale was driven up there, both large and good; they went thither and cut the whale. Were then not short of food. The cattle went up on the land there; but it soon happened, that the males became unruly and caused much trouble. They had had with them one bull. Karlsefne let trees fell and hew for his ship, and laid the wood on a rock for drying. They profited by all the products of the land, that there were, both of grapes and deer and fish and all good things. After this first winter came summer; they became aware of Skralings[1], and came there out from the wood a great troop of men. There was near cattle of theirs, and the bull took to bellow and roar extremely, but this frightened the Skralings, and they ran away with their burdens, but those were greyfur and sable and all sorts of skin-wares; and they turned towards Karlsefne's abode and would there enter the houses; but Karlsefne made defend the doors. Neither understood

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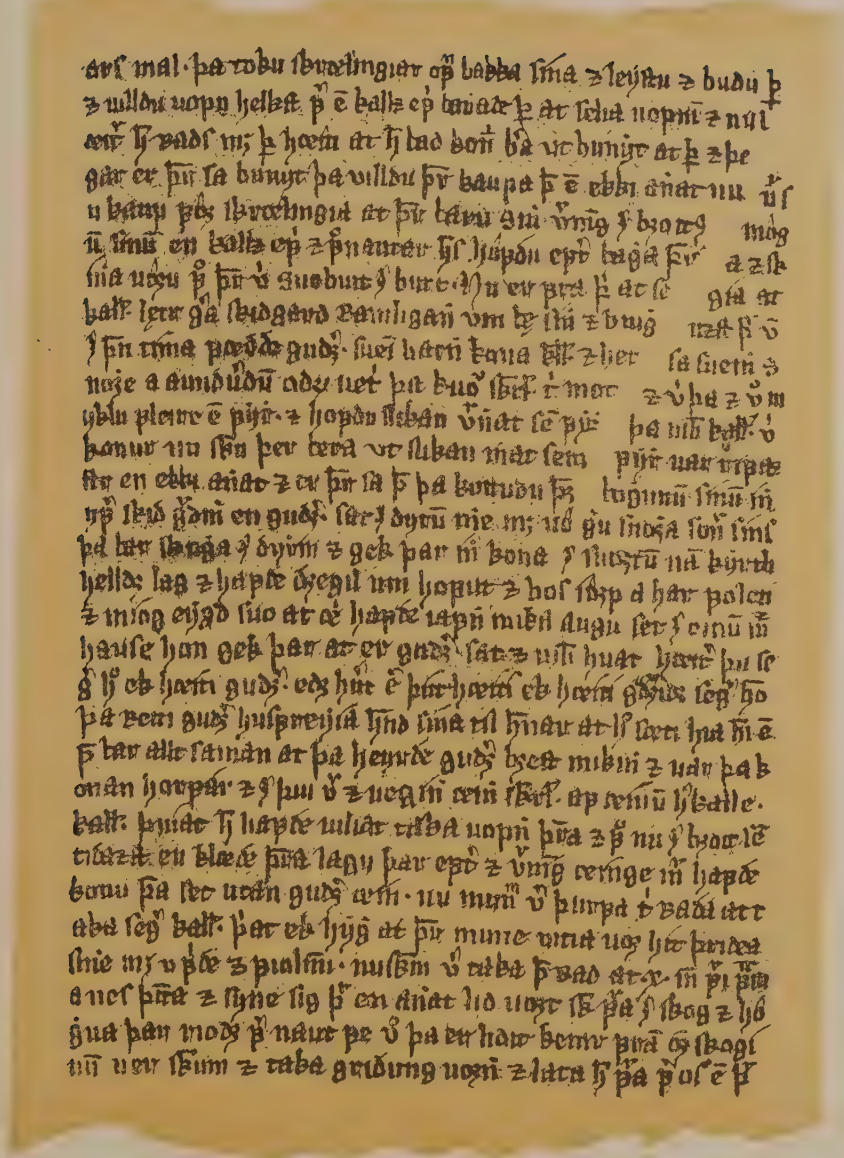
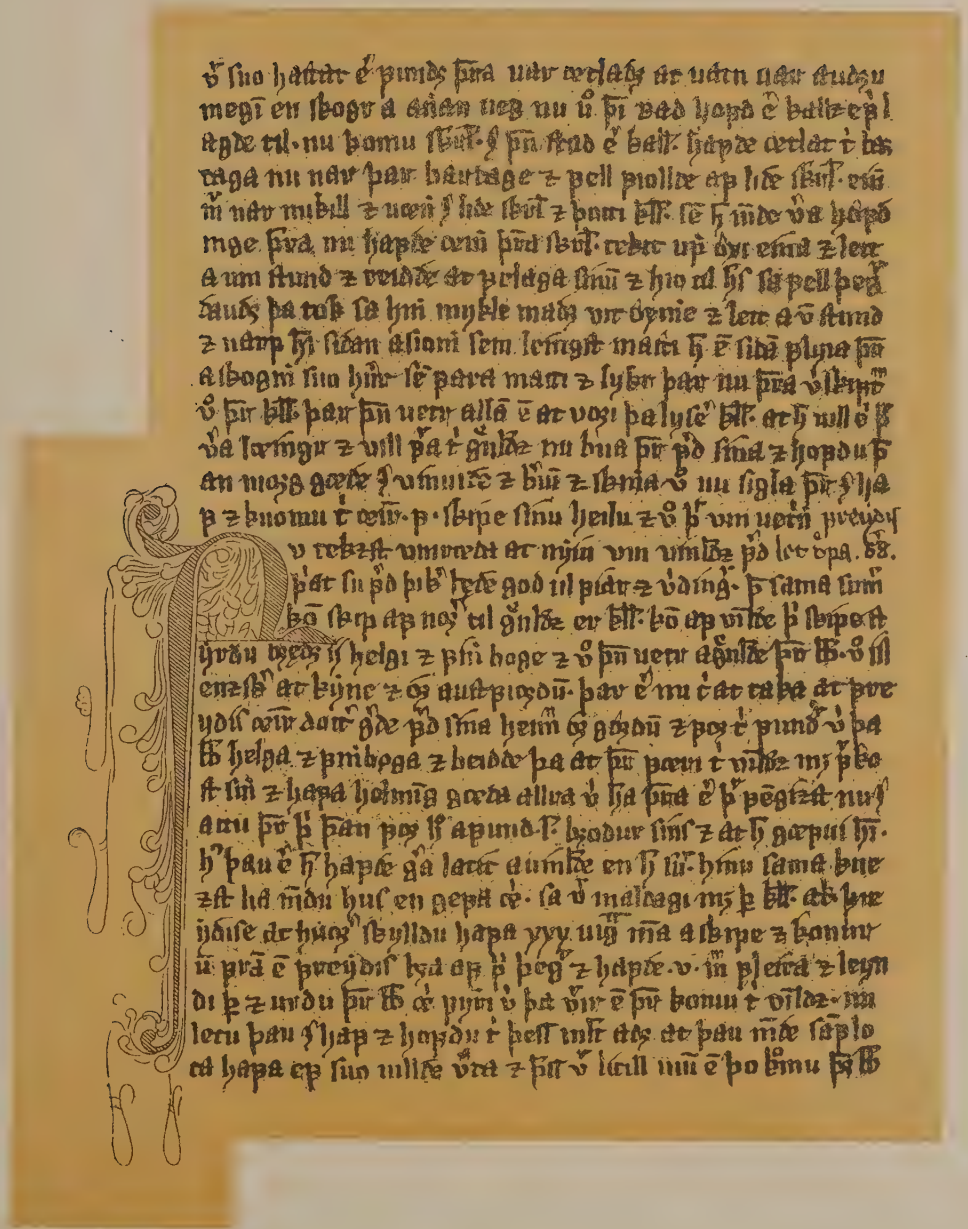
[1] the natives.



nars mal. Þa toku Skrœlingiar ofan vid bakka sina ok læystu, ok budu þeim
ok uilldu uopn hellzst firir, en Kallr efni bannade þeim at selia uopnin, ok nu l-
œitar han rads med þeim hœtti, at han bad konur bera ut bunyt at þeim; ok þe-
gar er þeir sa bunyt, þa villdu þeir kaupa þat en ekki annat. Nu uar s-
u kaup fôr Skrœlingia, at þeir baru sinn varning j brott j môg-
um sinum. En Kallr efni ok forunautar hans hôfdu eftir bagga þeirra ok sk-
inna uôru. Foru þeir vid suo buit j burt. Nu er fra þui at segia, at
Kallr efni lętr gera skidgard ramligann vm bę sinn ok biuggzst þar vm.
J þann tima fœdde Gudridr suein barnn kona Kallrefnis, ok het sa sueinn S
norre. A aunduerdum odrum uetri þa kuomo Skrœlingar til motz vid þa, ok voru m-
yklu fleire en fyrr, ok hofdu slikan varnnat sem fyrr. Þa mœlti Kallrefni vid
konur: nu skulu þer bera ut slikan mat, sem fyrr uar rifar-
str, en ekki annat. Ok er þeir sa þat, þa kostudu þeir boggunum sinum inn
yfir skidgardinn. En Gudridr sat j dyrum inne med uôggu Snorra sonar sins.
Þa bar skugga j dyrrin, ok gek þar inn kona j suortum nam kyrtli,
helldr lag, ok hafde dregil um hofut, ok lios iôrp a har, foleit
ok miog eygd, suo at œigi hafde iafnn mikil augu set j einum mannz
hause. Hon gek þar, at er Gudridr sat, ok mœlti: huat hœitir þu, se-
gir hon. Ek hœiti Gudridr, edr huert er þitt hœiti. Ek hœiti Gudridr, segir hon.
Þa retti Gudridr husfreyia hond sina til hennar, at hon sœti hia henni, en
þat bar allt saman, at þa heyrde Gudridr brest mikinn, ok uar þa k-
onan horfin, ok j þui var ok ueginn œinn Skrœlingr af œinum huskalle
Kallrefnis, þuiat han hafde uiliat taka uopnn þeirra. Ok foru nu j brott sem
tidazst, en klœde þeirra lagu þar eftir ok varning; œinge madr hafde
konu þessa set, utan Gudridr œin. Nu munnum ver þurfa til rada at t-
aka, segir Kallrefni, þuiat ek hygg, at þeir mune vilia uor hit þridea
sinne med o fride ok fiolmenni. Nu skulum ver taka þat rad, at x menn fari fram
a nes þetta, ok syne sig þar, en annat lid uort skal fara j skog ok ho-
ggua þar riodr firir naut fe voru, þa er lidit kemr fram or skogi-
num; uer skulum ok taka griduniq uornn ok lata han fara firir os. En þar

dens Sprog. Da tog Skrælingerne deres Pakker ned og löste dem, og tilböd dem, og vilde helst have Vaaben derfor, men Karlsefne forböd dem at sælge Vaaben, og nu finder han paa det Raad, at han bad Kvinderne bære Mælk ud til dem; og saa saare de saa Mælken, saa vilde de köbe den og ikke andet. Nu blev da Skrælingernes Köbfærd til, at de bar deres Varer bort i Maver- ne deres. Men Karlsefne og hans Folk beholdt Pakkerne deres og Skindvarerne. Drog de saaledes bort. Nu er der at fortælle, at Karlsefne lod göre et stærkt Plankeværk om sin Bolig og gjorde alt i Stand. Paa den Tid födte Gudrid, Karlsefnes Kone, et Drengebarn, og Drengen kaldtes Snorre. I Begyndelsen af næste Vinter kom Skrælingerne til Möde med dem, og vare mange flere end för, og havde samme Varer som för. Da sagde Karlsefne til Kvinderne: nu skulle I bære ud slig Mad, som för var mest be- gært, og ikke andet. Og da de saa det, saa kastede de Pakkerne sine ind over Plankeværket. Men Gudrid sad indenfor Dören med sin Sön Snorres Vugge. Da kom en Skygge for Dören, og gik der ind en Kone i en sort snever Kjortel, temmelig lille, og som havde Baand om Hovedet, og lysebrunt Haar, var bleg og med saa store Öjne, at ingen havde saa store Öjne set i noget Menneskes Hoved. Hun gik hen, hvor Gudrid sad, og mælede: hvad hedder Du, si- ger hun. Jeg hedder Gudrid, men hvad er Dit Navn. Jeg hedder Gudrid, siger hun. Da rakte Husmoderen Gudrid sin Haand til hende, at hun skulde sidde hos hende, men det skete da i det samme, at Gudrid hörte et stort Brag, og var da Konen borte, og i det samme blev dræbt en Skræling af en Huskarl af Karlsefne's, fordi han havde villet tage deres Vaaben. Og drog de nu bort som sædvanlig, men deres Klæder laa efter dem og Varerne; intet Menneske havde set denne Kone, uden ene Gudrid. Nu monne vi trænge til Raad at t- age, siger Karlsefne, thi jeg mener, at de ville komme til vort den tredie Gang med Ufred og mandstærke. Nu skulle vi tage det Raad, at X Mænd skulle gaa frem paa dette Næs, og vise sig der, men en anden Del af os skal gaa ind i Skoven og hug- ge der Vej for vort Kvæg, naar Troppen kommer frem fra Skov- en; vi skulle og tage vor Tyr og lade den gaa foran os. Men det

the other's language. Then the Skralings took down their packs and loosened them, and offered them and desired weapons especially for them, but Karlsefne forbade them to sell weapons; and now he takes the counsel, that he bade the women carry out milk to them, and as soon as they saw the milk, then would they buy that and nothing else. Now was this the purchasing of the Skralings, that they carried their bargain away in their sto- machs. But Karlsefne and his followers kept their packs and skinwares. Went they thus away. Now is this to be told, that Karlsefne let make a strong fence of pales round his abode and made all ready there. At this time Gudrid, Karlsefne's wife, brought forth a male child, and the boy was called Snorre. At the beginning of the next winter the Skralings came to meet with them, and were many more than before, and had the same wares as before. Then said Karlsefne to the women: now you shall carry out such meat, as was before most asked for, and nothing else. And when they saw it, they cast their packs in over the fence. But Gudrid sat within the door with the cradle of her son Snorre. Then fell a shadow through the door, and entered there a woman in a black narrow kirtle, rather low-built, and she had a ribbon round her head, and light brown hair, pale and large-eyed, so that nobody had seen so large eyes in any human skull. She went up there, where Gudrid sat, and asked: what is thy name, says she. My name is Gudrid, but what is thy name. My name is Gudrid, says she. Then Gudrid the housewife stretched out her hand to her, that she should sit by her, but it happened in the same moment, that Gudrid heard a great crack, and was then the woman lost to sight, and at the same time one Skrating was killed by a house-carle of Karlsefne's, because he would have taken their weapons. And went they now away as usual, and their clothes lay there behind, and their wares; no man had seen this woman, but Gudrid alone. Now we may be in need of counsel-ta- king, says Karlsefne, for I think, that they may call at ours' the third time with un-peace and with many men. Now we shall take that counsel, that X men go forth on this ness, and show themselves there, but an other part of ours' shall go into the wood and hew there a road for our cattle, when the troop comes out from the wo- od; we shall also take our bull and let him go ahead of us. But there



v rebzſt vmvendt at mýu vm vmſkꝛ þꝺ leꝛ ꝺpa. 68.

var suo hattat, er fundr þeirra uar œtladr, at uatn uar audru megin, en skogr a annan veg. Nu uoru þessi rad hofd, er Kallrefni l- agde til. Nu komu Skrœlingar j þann stad, er Kallrefni hafde œtlat til bar- daga. Nu uar þar bardage, ok fell fiolde af lide Skrœlinga. Einn madr uar mikill ok uœnn j lide Skrœlinga, ok þotti Kallrefni sem hann munde vera hôfd- inge þeirra. Nu hafde einn þeirra Skrœlinga tekit upp ôxi eina, ok leit a um stund, ok reidde at felaga sinum ok hio til hans. Sa fell þegar daudr; þa tok sa hinn mykle madr vit ôxinne ok leit a um stund, ok uarp henni sidan a sioinn sem leingst matti hann. En sidan flyia þeir a skoginn, suo huerr sem fara matti, ok lykr þar nu þeirra vidskiftum. Voru þeir Kallrefni þar þann uetr allan; en at vori þa tyser Kallrefni, at hann uill eigi þar vera leingr, ok vill fara til Grenlandz. Nu bua þeir ferd sina, ok hofdu þad an morg gœde j vinuide ok berium ok skinna voru. Nu sigla þeir j haf ok kuomu til Æireks fiardar, skipe sinu heilu, ok voru þar um uetrinn.

Freydis let drepa brœdr.

Nu tekst umrœda at nyiu um Vinlandz ferd, þuiat su ferd þikir bœde god til fiar ok virdingar. Þat sama sumar kom skip af Noregi til Grenlandz, er Kallrefni kom af Vinlande, þui skipe st- yrdu brœdr ij, Helgi ok Finnboge, ok voru þann uetr a Grenlande. Þeir brœdr voru isl- enzkir at kyne ok ór Austfiordum. Þar er nu til at taka, at Fre- ydis Æireks dottir gerde ferd sina heiman ór Gôrdum, ok for til fundar vid þa brœdr Helga ok Finnboga ok beidde þa at þeir fœri til Vinlandz med farko- st sinn; ok hafa helming gœda allra vid hana þeirra er þar feingizst. Nu j- atta þeir þui. Þadan for hon a fund Leifs brodur sins ok, at hann gœfui henni hus þau er hann hafde gera latit a Vinlande, en hann suarar hinu sama kue- zst lia mundu hus en gefa œigi. Sa var maldagi med þeim Kallrefni[1]) ok Fre- ydise, at huorir skylldu hafa xxx uigra manna a skipe ok konur um fram. En Freydis bra af þui þegar ok hafde v monnum fleira ok leyn- di þeim, ok urdu þeir brœdr œigi fyrri vid þa varir en þeir komu til Vinlandz. Nu letu þau j haf, ok hofdu til þess mœlt adr, at þau munde samfle- ta hafa, ef suo uillde verda, ok þess var litill mun, en þo kuomu þeir brœdr

[1]) (brœdrum?)

var saaledes beskaffent, hvor deres Möde var bestemt, at der var Vand paa den ene
Side men Skov paa den anden Side. Nu blev det Raad fulgt, som Karlsefne for-
eslog. Nu kom Skrælingerne til det Sted, som Karlsefne havde bestemt til Kamp-
en. Nu blev der Kamp, og faldt mange af Skrælingernes Skare. En
Mand var kraftig og smuk i Skrælingernes Skare, og troede Karlsefne, han monne være Höved-
ing deres. Nu havde en af dem, Skrælingerne, taget en Öxe, og saa
paa den en Stund, og löftede den mod en af sine Fæller og hug til ham. Han faldt strax
död om; saa tog hin store Mand Öxen og saa paa den en Stund,
og kastede den siden i Söen, det længste han formaaede. Men siden flyede de
ind i Skoven, som hver kunde bedst, og ender dermed deres Sammenstöd.
Var Karlsefne og hans Folk der hele Vinteren; men med Vaaren forkynder Karlsefne, at han vil ikke der
være længer, og vil drage til Grönland. Nu lave de i Stand til Færden, og bragte der-
fra mange Herligheder, Vinved og Bær og Skindvarer. Nu sejle de ud paa Hav-
et og kom til Eriksfjord med helt Skib og var der om Vinteren. Freydis
Nu er der Omtale paa ny om Vinlands-Færd, lod dræbe Brödrene.
fordi at saadan Færd tykkes god baade til Gods og Hæder. Den samme Sommer
kom et Skib fra Norge til Grönland, da Karlsefne kom fra Vinland; det Skib
styrede to Brödre, Helge og Finnboge, og blev den Vinter paa Grönland. Disse Brödre vare Is-
lændere af Slægt og fra Östfjordene. Der er nu at fortælle, at Fre-
ydis Eriksdatter gjorde Rejse fra sit Hjem, Garde, og drog til Möde med
Brödrene Helge og Finnboge og tilböd dem, at de skulde drage til Vinland med deres Far-
töj, og have Halvdelen med hende af alt, hvad de der monne faa. Nu beja-
ede de det. Dernæst drog hun paa Besög hos Lejf hendes Broder og [bad] ham give hende
de Huse, som han havde ladet göre paa Vinland, men han svarer det samme, sigende
han vilde laane hende Husene, men ikke give. Saa blev Aftale mellem Karlsefne[1] og Fr-
eydis, at hver skulde have XXX vaabenföre Mænd paa Skibet og Kvinder
desuden. Men Freydis bröd strax dette og havde V Mænd flere og skjul-
te dem, og bleve Brödrene det ikke vaer, för end de kom til Vinland. Nu drog de
ud paa Havet og havde aftalt forud, at de skulde sejle sam-
men, hvis saa blev muligt, og der var kun lille Forskel, men dog kom Brödrene

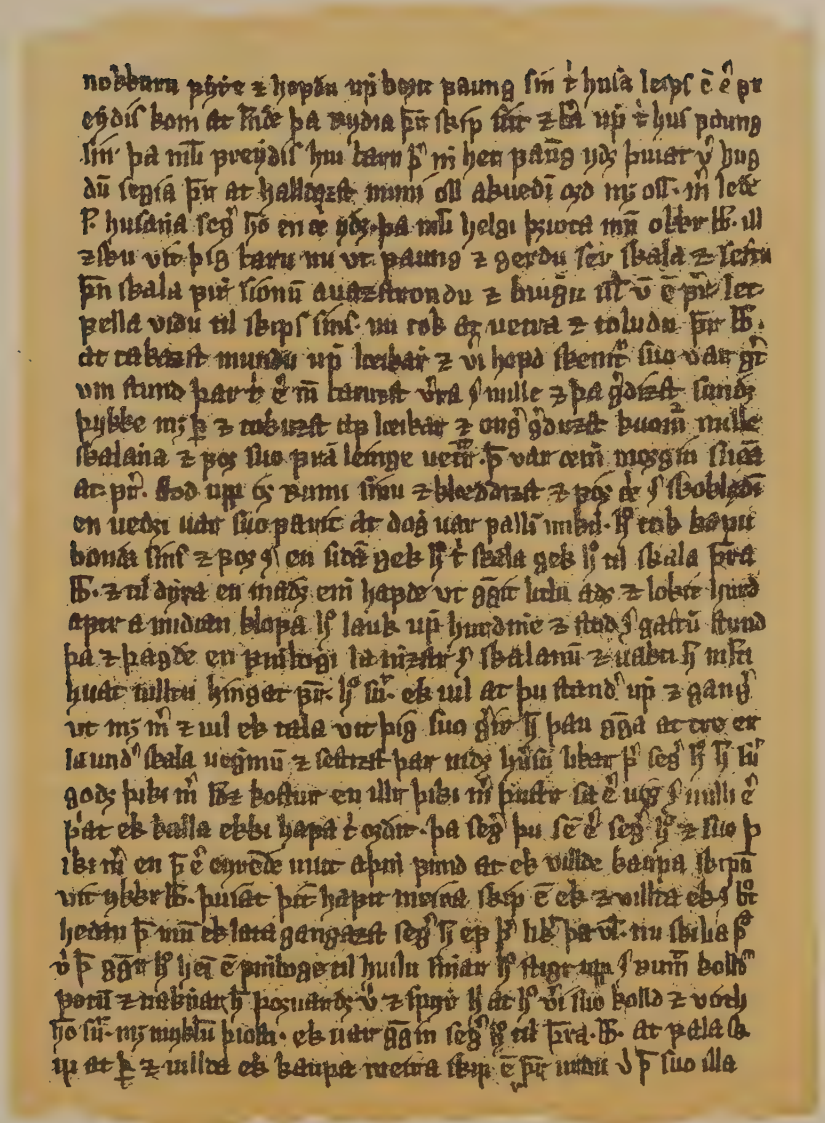
[1] Skrivfejl for: Brödrene?

were such conditions, where their meeting was planned, that water was on one side but a wood on the other side. Now was this counsel taken, which Karlsefne proposed. Now the Skralings came to the place, which Karlsefne had fixed for the battle. Now was there battle, and were slain many of the Skralings' host. One man was tall and fair in the Skralings' host, and Karlsefne thought, he might be headman of them. Now one of them, the Skralings, had taken up an axe, and looked at for a while, and lifted it against his comrade and struck at him. He fell at once dead; then that tall man took the axe and looked at for a while, and hurled it after that into the sea as far as he could. But then they fled into the wood, every one as best he could, and ends now their encounter. ---

Stayed Karlsefne and his men there all the winter, but in the spring Karlsefne announces, that he will there no longer remain, and will go to Greenland. Now they make ready for the voyage, and had with them many goods in wine-wood and berries and skin-wares. Now they sail out on the sea and came to Ericsfirth, the ship whole, and stayed there in the winter. Freydis caused to be killed the brothers ---

Now is made mention anew of Wineland-voyage, because such a voyage is thought good both for wealth and for honour. That same summer came a ship from Norway to Greenland, when Karlsefne came from Wineland; that ship was steered by two brothers, Helge and Finnboge, and stayed this winter in Greenland. These brothers were Icelanders of kin and from the Eastfirths. This is now to be told, that Freydis Eric's daughter made a voyage from her home at Garde, and went to meet with the brothers Helge and Finnboge and bade them go to Wineland with their ship, and to go halves with her of all the profit, that might be got there. Now said they yes to this. Thence she went to visit her brother Leif and [asked] him to give her the houses, which he had built on Wineland, but he answers her the same, saying, he will lend the houses, but not give. Such was agreement between Karlsefne[1] and Freydis, that each should have XXX warriors on the ship and women besides. But Freydis immediately violated this and had V men more and concealed them, and were the brothers not aware of this, until they came to Wineland. Now they sailed out to sea, and had agreed before, that they should sail together, if so might be, and there was little difference, but yet the brothers came ---

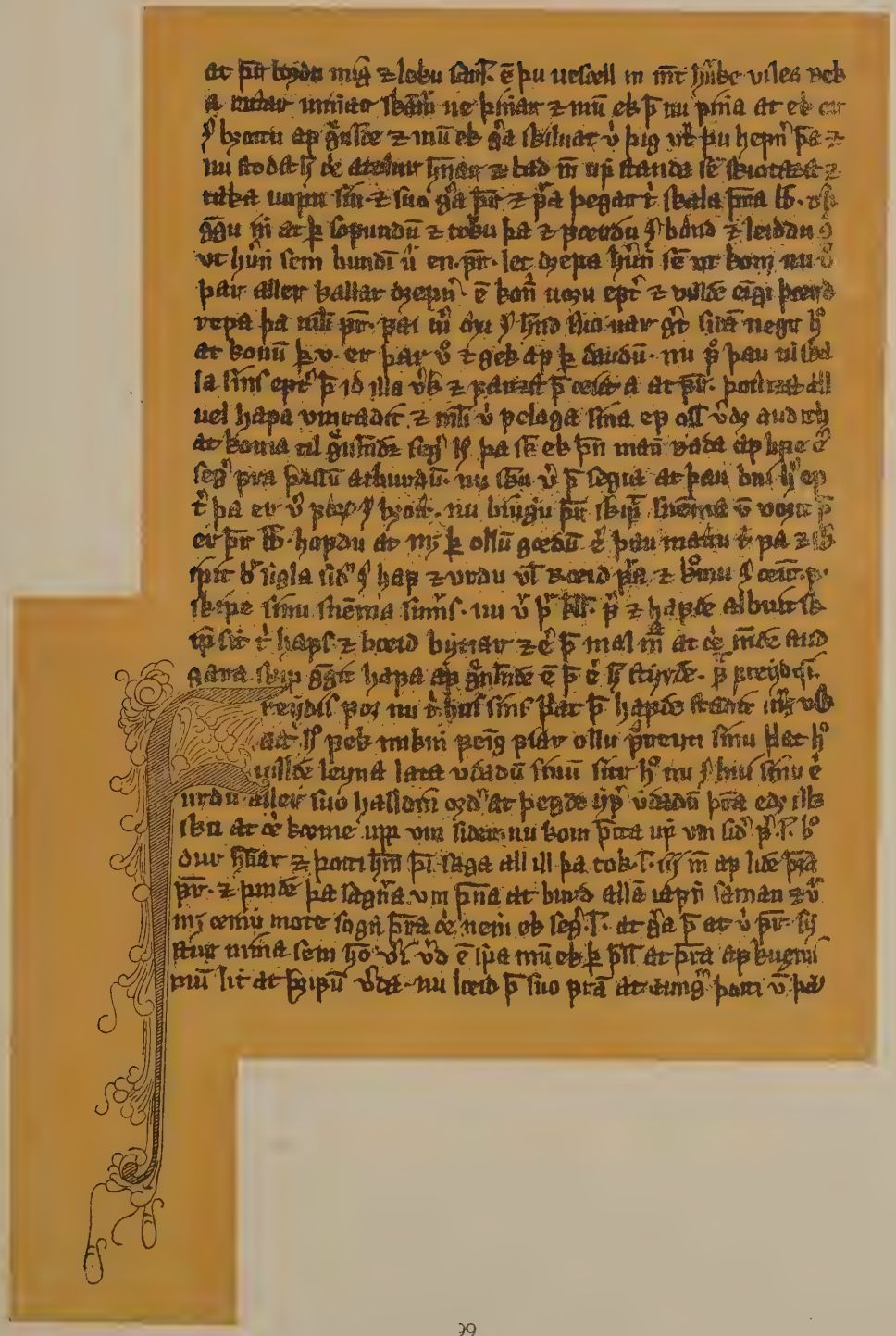
[1]) erratum for: the brothers?



nokkuru fyrre ok hofdu upp borit faung sin til husa Leifs. En er Fr-
eydis kom at lande, þa rydia þeir skip sitt ok bera upp til hus faung
sin. Þa mælti Freydis: hui baru þer inn her faung ydr. Þuiat ver hug-
dum, segia þeir, at halldazst mundi oll akuedin ord med oss. Mer lede
Leifr husanna, segir hon, en æigi ydr. Þa mælti Helgi: þriota mun okkr brœdr ill- 5
zsku vit þig; baru nu vt faung ok gerdu ser skala ok settu
þann skala firr sionum a uazstrondu ok biuggu uel vm. En Freydis let
fella vidu til skips sins. Nu tok at uetra, ok toludu þeir brœdr
at takazst mundu upp læikarr ok væri hofd skemtan. Suo var gert
vm stund þar, til er menn baruzst verra j mille, ok þa gerdizst sundr 10
þykke med þeim ok tokuzst af læikar, ok onger gerduzst kuomur mille
skalanna, ok for suo fram leinge uetrar. Þat var einn morgin snema,
at Freydis stod upp ór rumi sinu ok klæddizst ok for æigi j skokledin.
En uedri uar suo farit, at dogg uar fallin mikil. Hon tok kapu
bonda sins ok for j, en sidan gek hon til skala gek hon til skala þeirra 15
brœdra ok til dyra; en madr einn hafde vt geingit litlu adr ok lokit hurd
aftr a midian klofa. Hon lauk upp hurdinne ok stod j gattum stund
þa ok þagde; en Finnboge la innastr j skalanum ok uakti; han mælti:
huat villtu hingat, Freydis. Hon suarar: ek uil, at þu standir upp ok gangir
vt med mer, ok uil ek tala vit þig. Suo gerir han; þau ganga at tre, er 20
la undir skala uegginum, ok settizst þar nidr. Huersu likar þer, segir hon; han suarar:
godr þiki mer landz kostur, en illr þiki mer þustr sa, er uór j milli er,
þuiat ek kalla ekki hafa til ordit. Þa segir þu sem er, segir hon, ok suo þ-
iki mer; en þat er eyrende mitt a þinn fund, at ek villde kaupa skipum
vit ykkr brœdr; þuiat þit hafit meira skip en ek, ok villda ek j brot 25
hedan. Þat mun ek lata gangazst, segir han, ef þer likar þa vel. Nu skilia þau
vit þat. Geinar hon heim, en Finnboge til huilu sinnar. Hon stigr upp j rumit kolldum
fotum, ok uaknar han þoruardr vid, ok spyrr, hui at hon væri suo kolld ok vóth.
Hon suarar med myklum þiosti: ek uar geingin, segir hon, til þeirra brœdra at fala sk-
ip at þeim, ok villda ek kaupa meira skip, en þeir urdu vid þat suo illa, ... 30

noget för og havde opbaaret deres Sager til Lejfs Huse. Men da Freydis kom til Land, da rydde de deres Skib og bære op til Huset Sagerne deres. Da mælte Freydis: hvi bar I her ind Eders Sager. Fordi at vi troede, sige de, at holdes skulde hele Aftalen gjort med os. Mig laante Lejfs Husene, siger hun, men ikke Jer. Da mælte Helge: Fattes mon os Brödre ond Villie mod Dig. Bare nu ud Sagerne og byggede sig et Hus og satte det Hus bort fra Stranden ved en Indsö og gjorde det godt i Stand. Men Freydis lod fælde Træer til sit Skib. Nu led det mod Vinteren, og foreslog Brödrene da, at begyndes skulde Lege og Morskab holdes. Saaledes blev gjort en Stund, indtil at man bar sig slet ad indbyrdes, da söndredes Enigheden mellem dem, og Legene holdt op, og ingen kom mellem Hallerne, og gik saaledes Vinteren længe. Det var en Morgen tidlig, at Freydis stod op af sin Seng og klædte sig paa og tog ikke Skotöj paa. Men Vejret var blevet saaledes, at der var falden stærk Dug. Hun tog sin Husbonds Kappe og trak den paa, og derefter gik hun til Brödrenes Hus og til Dören; men en Mand var udgaaet derfra lidt för og havde lukket Dören efter sig kun halvt i. Hun lukkede Dören op og stod i Aabningen en Stund og tav; men Finnboge laa inderst i Stuen og var vaagen; han sagde: hvad vil Du her, Freydis. Hun svarer: jeg vil, at Du staar op og gaar ud med mig, og vil jeg tale med Dig. Saa gör han; de gaa til et Træ, som laa ind under Huseis Væg, og satte sig ned der. Hvorledes finder Du det her, siger hun; han svarer: gode tykkes mig Landets Frembringelser, men ilde synes mig om den Ufred, som os imellem er, fordi jeg paastaar, ikke at være Aarsag dertil. Det er som Du siger, siger hun, og saaledes tykkes og mig; men det er Ærindet med mit Besög hos Dig, at jeg vilde bytte Skib med Jer Brödre, fordi at I have större Skib end jeg, og vilde jeg gerne bort herfra. Det kan jeg lade gaa, siger han, hvis det fornöjer Dig. Nu skilles de efter dette. Gik hun hjem, og Finnboge til Hvile. Hun stiger op i Sengen med kolde Födder, og vaagner han, Thorvard, derved, og spörger, hvi hun er saa kold og vaad. Hun svarer med stor Vrede: jeg var gaaet, siger hun, til dem Brödrene at köbslaa om Skibet med dem, og vilde jeg köbe större Skib, men de bleve derved saa vrede,

somewhat before and had carried their things up to Leif's houses. But when Freydis came to land, then empty they their ship and carry up to the house their luggage. Then quoth Freydis: why did you carry in here your luggage. Because we supposed, say they, that to be kept were all words given to us. To me lent Leif the houses, says she, and not to you. Then quoth Helge: wanting is to us brothers ill-will against thee. Brought now out their luggage and made themselves a hall and set that hall away from the sea near a lake and put it well in order. But Freydis let fell wood for her ship. Now it drew towards winter, and proposed the brothers, that to be taken up were games and plays to be set a-going. So was done for a while, until the men bare themselves worse to each other, and then was made asunder their union, and the games ceased, and nobody did come between the halls, and passed thus the winter a long time. It was a morning early, that Freydis stood up from her bed and dressed and put on no shoes. But the weather had become such, that a mighty dew had fallen. She took the cloak of her husband and put it on, and then went to the hall of the brothers and to the door, but a man had gone out a little before and had shut the door behind him only half-way. She opened the door and stood in the gate-way a while and was silent, but Finnboge lay inmost in the hall and was awake, he quoth: what wilt thou here, Freydis. She answers: I will, that thou standest up and goest out with me, and will I speak with thee. So does he, they go to a tree, that lay under the wall of the hall, and sat there down. How likest thou all things here, says she, he answers: good think I the land's products, but ill think I of the discord, that is between us, for I pretend not to have caused it. There thou sayest as it is, says she, and so it seems to me, but this is my errand at my visit to thee, that I would exchange ship with you brothers, because ye have larger ship than I, and I would go away hence. That I may let go, says he, if that pleases thee well. Now they parted therewith. She went home, but Finnboge went to rest. She gets up into the bed with cold feet, and awakes he, Thorvard, thereby and asks, why she be so cold and wet. She answers with great anger: I had gone, says she, to the brothers to buy the ship of them, and I would buy the larger ship, but this they took so ill,



at þeir bordu mig, ok leku sarliga. En þu, uesœll madr, munt huerka vilea rek-
a rettar minnar skammar ne þinnar, ok mun ek þat nu finna, at ek er
j brottu af Grenlande. ok mun ek gera skilnat vid þig, utan þu hefnir þessa. Ok
nu stodst han œigi atolur hennar ok bad menn upp standa sem skiotazst ok
taka uopn sin. Ok suo gera þeir ok fara þegar til skala þeirra brœdra ok 35
geingu inn at þeim sofandum ok toku þa ok fœrdu j bônd ok leiddu suo
vt huern, sem bundin uar, en Freydis let drepa huern sem vt kom. Nu voru
þar aller kallar drepnir. En konur uoru eftir ok villde eingi þœr d-
repa. Þa mælti Freydis: fai mer ôxi j hond. Suo uar gert. Sidan uegr hon
at konum þeim v er þar voru ok gekk af þeim dauadum. Nu foru þau til ska- 40
la sins eftir þat id illa verk, ok fannst þat œitt a, at Freydis þottizst all-
uel hafa vmradit, ok mælti vid felaga sina: ef oss verdr audith
at koma til Grenlandz, segir hon, þa skal ek þann mann rada af life, er
segir fra þessum atburdum. Nu skulu ver þat segia, at þau bui her ef-
tir, þa er ver fôrum j brott. Nu biuggu þeir skipit snemma vm vorit, þat 45
er þeir brœdr hofdu at, med þeim ollum gœdum, er þau mattu til fa ok sk-
ipit bar. Sigla sidan j haf ok vrdu vel rœid fara ok kuomu j Æireks fjord
skipe sinu snemma sumars. Nu var þar Kallrefni firir, ok hafde albuit sk-
ip sitt til hafs, ok bœid byriar; ok er þat mal manna, at œigi munde aud-
gara skip geingit hafa af Grenlande, en þat er han styrde. Fra Freydisi. 50

Freydis for nu til bus sins, þuiat þat hafde stadit medan vsk-
att. Hon fek mikinn feing fiar ollu foruneyti sinu, þuiat hon
uillde leyna lata vdadum sinum. Sitr hon nu j bui sinu. Eigi
urdu aller suo halldin ordir, at þegde yfir vdadum þeirra edr illz-
sku, at œigi kœme upp vm sider. Nu kom þetta upp vm sider firir Leif bro- ...55
dur hennar, ok þotti honum þessi saga all ill. Þa tok Leif iij menn af lide þeirra
Freydisar, ok pinde þa sagnar a vm þenna atburd allan iafnn saman, ok var
med œinu mote sogn þeirra. Æigi nenni ek, segir Leif, at gera þat at vid Freydisi, sy-
stur mina, sem hon veri verd, en spa mun ek þeim þess, at þeirra afkuœmi
mun litt at þrifum verda. Nu lœid þat suo fram, at aungum þotti vm þau 60

at de sloge mig og behandlede mig haardt. Men Du, usle Mand, mon hverken ville hævne min Skam eller Din, og mon jeg det nu finde, at jeg er
borte fra Grönland, og mon jeg ville skilles fra Dig, hvis ikke Du hævner dette. Og
nu modstod han ikke hendes Haan, og böd Folkene staa op som snarest og
tage deres Vaaben. Og saaledes göre de og droge strax til Brödrenes Hal og
gik ind til dem og toge dem sovende og förte dem i Baand og ledte saa
enhver bunden ud, men Freydis lod dræbe enhver, som kom ud. Nu vare
alle Mændene dèr dræbte. Men Kvinderne vare tilbage, og vilde ingen dem
dræbe. Da sagde Freydis: giv mig en Öxe i Haanden. Saaledes blev gjort. Derpaa dræbte hun
de V Kvinder, som vare der, og forlod dem som döde. Nu gik de til Huset
deres efter denne Id og onde Værk, og fandtes da det ene ud, at Freydis tykte sig helt
godt at have handlet, og hun talte til sine Folk: Hvis os bliver forundt
at komme til Grönland, siger hun, da skal jeg tage Livet af den Mand, som
siger noget om denne Begivenhed; nu skulle vi sige, at de bleve her til-
bage, da vi droge bort. Nu ladede de strax om Vaaren det Skib, som
Brödrene havde ejet, med alle de gode Sager, som de kunde faa, og
Skibet bære. Sejlede siden ud paa Havet og fik en heldig Rejse og kom til Eriksfjord
med deres Skib tidlig paa Sommeren. Nu var Karlsefne dèr og havde færdig
Skibet sit til Afrejse, og biede paa Bör; og er det sagt af mange, at ikke monne rig-
ere Skib være gaaet fra Grönland, end det, som han styrede. Om Freydis.

Freydis drog nu til sin Bolig, saasom den havde staaet imidlertid u-
skadt. Hun gav meget store Gaver til sine Følgesvende, fordi hun
vilde lade dölge sin Udaad. Sidder hun nu i sin Bo. Ikke
vare alle saa ordholdende, at tie om deres Udaad eller Ond-
skab, at det ikke kom op omsider. Nu kom dette op omsider for Lejf,
hendes Broder, og tyktes han om dette Udsagn meget ilde. Da tog Lejf III Mænd af Freydis'
Skare, og pinte dem da til at aabenbare denne Tildragelse helt og fuldt, og vare
af ens Indhold deres Udsagn. Ikke nænner jeg, siger Lejf, at göre det ved Freydis,
min Söster, som hun har fortjent, men spaa monne jeg dem dette, at deres Afkom
vil lidet kunne trives. Nu förte det saaledes med sig, at ingen tænkte om dem

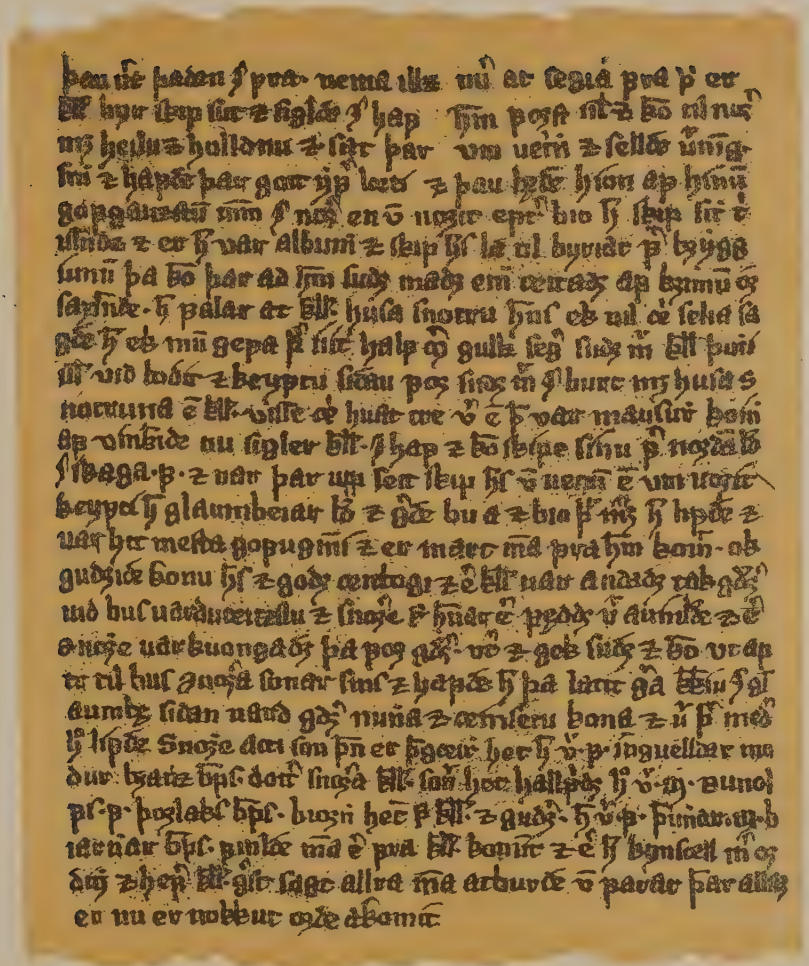
that they struck me and treated me roughly. But thou, week man, wilt neither avenge my shame nor thine, and must I now find, that I am away from Greenland, and may I make separation from thee, unless thou avengest this. And now stood he not her scoffs, and bade his men get up fortwith, and take their weapons. And so they do and go at once to the hall of the brothers and walked in to them and took them sleeping and bound them in chains and led thus out each one, who was bound, and Freydis let kill every one that came out. Now were all the men killed. But the women were left, and would nobody kill them. Then quoth Freydis: get me an axe into my hand. So was done. Then she slew the V women that there were, and left them dead. Now they went to their hall after this deed and bad work, and was found out this one thing, that Freydis thought herself quite well to have acted, and she quoth to her companions: if us be allowed to come to Greenland, says she, then I shall bereave of life that man, who speaks of this event, now we shall say this, that they stayed here behind, when we went away. Now they loaded the ship early in the spring, that the brothers had owned, with all those goods, that they could get and the ship would hold. After that put out to sea and got a happy voyage and came into Ericsfirth with their ship early in the summer. Now Karlsefne was there and had prepared his ship for departure, and waited for a fair wind, and is it said by many, never richer ship to have gone from Greenland than that, which he steered.

Of Freydis.

Freydis now went to her abode, as it had stood in the meantime unscathed. She gave very great gifts to all her companions, because she would make be concealed her misdeed. Sits she now in her abode. Not were all so true to their word, as to be silent about their misdeed or wickedness, that it not came out at last. Now this at last came out before Leif, her brother, and thought he this saying to be wholly ill. Then took Leif III men of the party of Freydis, and tortured them to confess about this event the whole together, and were of one content their sayings. I cannot afford, says Leif, to do that to Freydis, my sister, which she deserves, but foretell may I to them this, that their offspring will only little thriving become. Now it passed so, that nobody thought of them

THE FLATEY BOOK.

Icelandic Manuscript.

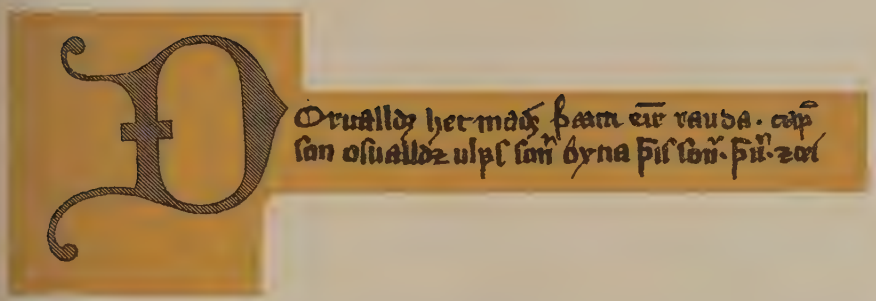


þau uert þadan j fra nema illr. Nu at segia fra þui, er
Kallrefni byr skip sitt ok siglde j haf; honum forst uel ok kom til Noregs
med heilu ok holldnu, ok sat þar um uetrinn ok sellde uarning
sinn ok hafde þar gott yfirlæti ok þau będe hion af hinum
gofgaurstum monnum j Noregi. En um uorit efir bio han skip sitt til 5
Islandz, ok er han var albuinn, ok skip hans la til byriar firir brygg-
iunum, þa kom þar ad honum sudr madr einn, œttadr af Brimum ór
Saxlande. Han falar at Kallrefni husa snotru hans; ek uil œigi selia, sa-
gde han. Ek mun gefa þer uit half mork gulls, segir sudr madr. Kallrefni þotti
uel vid bodit ok keyfu sidan. For sudr madr j burt med husa s- 10
notruna, en Kallrefni visse œigi, huat tre var; en þat var mausur, koinn
af Vinlande. Nu sigler Kallrefni j haf, ok kom skipe sinu firir nordan land
j Skaga fiord, ok uar þar upp sett skip hans um uetrinn. En um uorit
keyfti han Glaumbeiar land ok gerde bu a, ok bio þar medan han lifde, ok
uar hit mesta gofugmenni. Ok er mart manna fra honum komit ok 15
Gudride konu hans, ok godr œttbogi. Ok er Kallrefni uar andadr, tok Gudridr
uid bus uarduœitslu, ok Snorre son hennar, er fędder var a Vinlande. Ok er
Snorre uar kuongadr, þa for Gudridr utan ok gek sudr, ok kom ut ap-
tr til bus Snorra sonar sins, ok hafde han þa latit gera kirkiu j Gl-
aumbę. Sidan uard Gudridr nunna ok œinsetu kona ok uar þar, medan 20
hon lifde. Snorre atti son þann, er Þorgœirr het. Han var fadir Jngueldar, mo-
dur Brands byskups. Dottir Snorra Kallrefnis sonar het Hallfridr; hon uar modir Runol-
fs, fodur Þorlaks byskups. Biorn het son Kallrefnis ok Gudridar. Han var fadir Þorunnar, modur B-
iarnnar byskups. Fiolde manna er fra Kallrefni kommit, ok er han kynsœll madr or-
dinn. Ok hefr Kallrefni gerst sagt allra manna atburde um farar þessar allar, ... 25
er nu er nokkut orde a komit.

fra den Tid andet end ondt. Nu er at fortælle om, at
Karlsefne bereder sit Skib og sejlede ud paa Havet. Hæm gik det godt, og han kom til Norge
hel og holden og forblev dèr om Vinteren og solgte Varerne
sine og nöd dèr god Modtagelse, baade han og hans Kone, af de
anseligste Mænd i Norge. Men Vaaren derefter beredte han Skibet sit til
Island, og da han var færdig, og Skibet hans laa efter Bör ved Bryg-
gen, da kom der til ham en Sydlænder, stammende fra Bremen i
Saxland. Han önsker at köbe af Karlsefne hans Gallionsfigur. Jeg vil ikke sælge, sa-
gde han. Jeg vil give Dig derfor en halv Mark Guld, siger Sydlænderen. Karlsefne tyktes
vel om Budet, og solgte derefter. Drog Sydlænderen bort med Gallions-
figuren, men Karlsefne vidste ikke, hvad Træ det var, men det var Masur, kommet
fra Vinland. Nu sejler Karlsefne ud paa Havet, og kom med sit Skib nordpaa Landet
i Skagefjord, og blev dèr sat op hans Skib om Vinteren. Men om Vaaren
köbte han Glömbö-Land og byggede Hjem dèr, og boede dèr, medens han levede, og
var den mest fremragende Mand. Og er meget Afkom kommet fra ham og
Gudrid, hans Kone, og en udmærket Slægt. Og da Karlsefne var död, tog Gudrid
Gaardens Varetagelse med Snorre sin Sön, som föd var paa Vinland. Og da
Snorre var bleven gift, saa drog Gudrid udenlands og rejste mod Syd, og kom siden
tilbage til sin Sön Snorres Gaard, og havde han da ladet bygge Kirke i Gl-
ömbö. Siden blev Gudrid Nonne og Eneboerske og blev der, imedens
hun levede. Snorre havde en Sön, som hed Thorgejr. Han var Fader til Ingveld, Mo-
der til Biskop Brand. Snorre Karlsefnesöns Datter hed Halfrid, hun var Moder til Run-
olf, Fader til Thorlak Biskop. Björn hed Karlsefnes og Gudrids Sön. Han var Fader til Thorun, Moder
til Björn Biskop. Talrig Slægt er kommen fra Karlsefne, og er det en ædel
Slægt blevet. Og har Karlsefne nöjagtigst af alle fortalt Begivenherne paa alle disse Rejser,
som her noget er kommet til Orde om

from that time but ill. Now to mention, that
Karlsefne prepared his ship and sailed out to sea; it went well with him, and he came to Norway
whole and sound; and stayed there during the winter and sold his wares,
and enjoyed there good friendship, both he and his wife, from the
most distinguished men in Norway. But the next spring he prepared his ship for
Iceland, and when he was quite ready, and his ship lay waiting for a fine wind at the
quay, there came to him a Southerner, a native of Bremen in
Saxonland. He wishes to buy of Karlsefne the beak-head of his ship; I will not sell, sa-
id he. I will give thee for it half a Mark of Gold, says the Southerner. Karlsefne thought
this to be a good bidding and then sold. Went the Southerner away with his ship's
beak-head, but Karlsefne knew not, what wood it was, but it was mazar, come
from Wineland. Now Karlsefne sails out to sea, and came with his ship to the north part of the land
in Skagefirth; and was there his ship laid up for the winter. But in the spring
he bought Glumbö-Land and built his home there, and dwelt there during his life, and
was a most distinguished man. And is much offspring from him come, and from
Gudrid his wife, and a good family-line. And when Karlsefne was dead, Gudrid
took the warding of the property, and Snorre, her son, who was born in Wineland. And when
Snorre was married Gudrid went abroad, and to the South, and came after
this again to the abode of Snorre, her son, and had he then made make a church in Gl-
umbö. Afterwards Gudrid became a nun and an anchorite, and lived there during
her lifetime. Snorre had a son, called Thorgeir. He was the father of Ingveld, mother
of Bishop Brand. Snorre Karlsefne's son's daughter was Hallfrid; she was the mother of Run-
olf, the father of Bishop Thorlak. Biörn was Karlsefne's and Gudrid's son. He was the father of Thorun, the mother
of Bishop Biörn. Many men are descended from Karlsefne, and he has got a great
progeny. And Karlsefne has most exactly of all related the events of all these voyages,
as it now has been put into words.

Fragments of Original Manuscripts Referring to the New World Discoveries.



Þorualldr het maðr þaattr Eireks rauda. Capitulum.
son Osualldz, Ulfs sonar öxna Þoris sonar. Þorualldr ok Æi

Thorvald hed en Mand, Fortælling om Erik den röde.
Sön af Osvald, Sön af Ulf, Öxne-Thorers Sön. Thorvald og E-

Thorvald was called a man, A little story of Eric the Red
son of Osvald, son of Ulf, son of Öxna-Thorer. Thorvald and E-

Anno

1221 Eirikr biskup af Grœnlandi fór at leita Vinlands 31

31 1221 Eric, bishop of Greenland, went to seek Wineland 1221

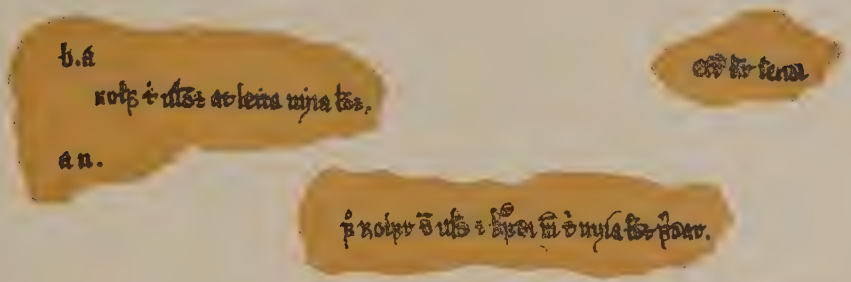
Erik Biskop af Grönland fór ud at oplede Vinland 31

1285 Fanz land vestr vndan islandi 53

53 1285 Was found land west of Iceland 1285

Fandtes et Land vest for Island 53

Fragments Referring to American Discoveries.



1289 Eirikr konungr sendi 3

Rolf til Islandz, at leita/ nyia landz/ 4

3 1289 Eric king sends 1289

4 Rolf to Iceland, to seek the new land. .....

Erik Konge sender 3

Rolf til Island at oplede det nye Land. 4

1290 Fór Rolfr um/ Island/ ok krafdi menn til nyia landz ferdar 9

9 1290 Went Rolf about Iceland and summoned men for a new-land-voyage. 1290

Drog Rolf om i Island og krævede Folk til Tog til det nye Land. 9

1347 46

Þa/

kom/ skip af Grœnlandi, þat er sott hafdi til Marklandz, ok attian/ menn aa/ 48

46 1347 1347

Then

48 came ship from Greenland, that had sailed to Markland, and eighteen men on it. .....

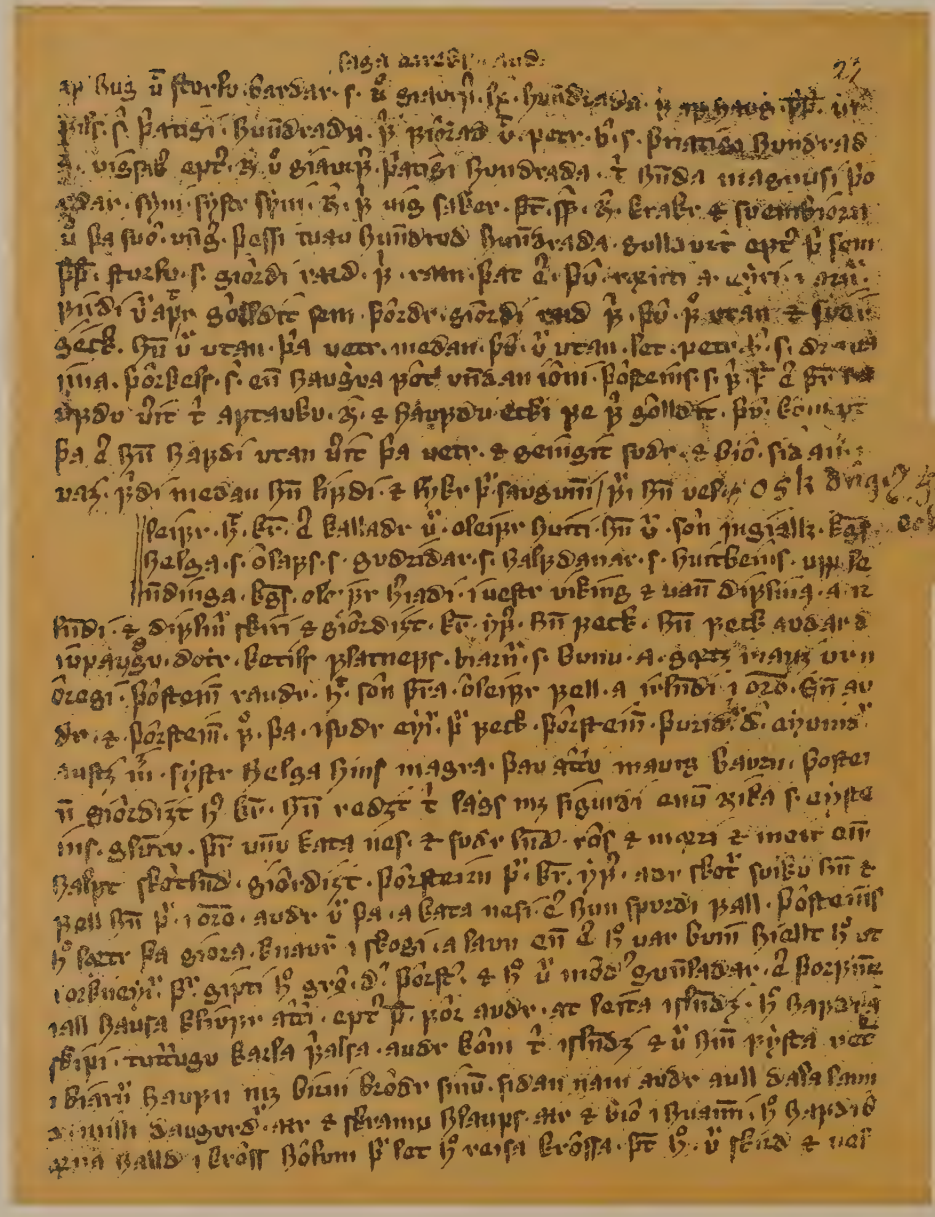
46

Da.

kom Skib fra Grönland, som havde sejlet til Markland, og atten Mand derpaa. 48

THE HAUK BOOK

Manuscript.



SAGA OF ERIK THE RED.

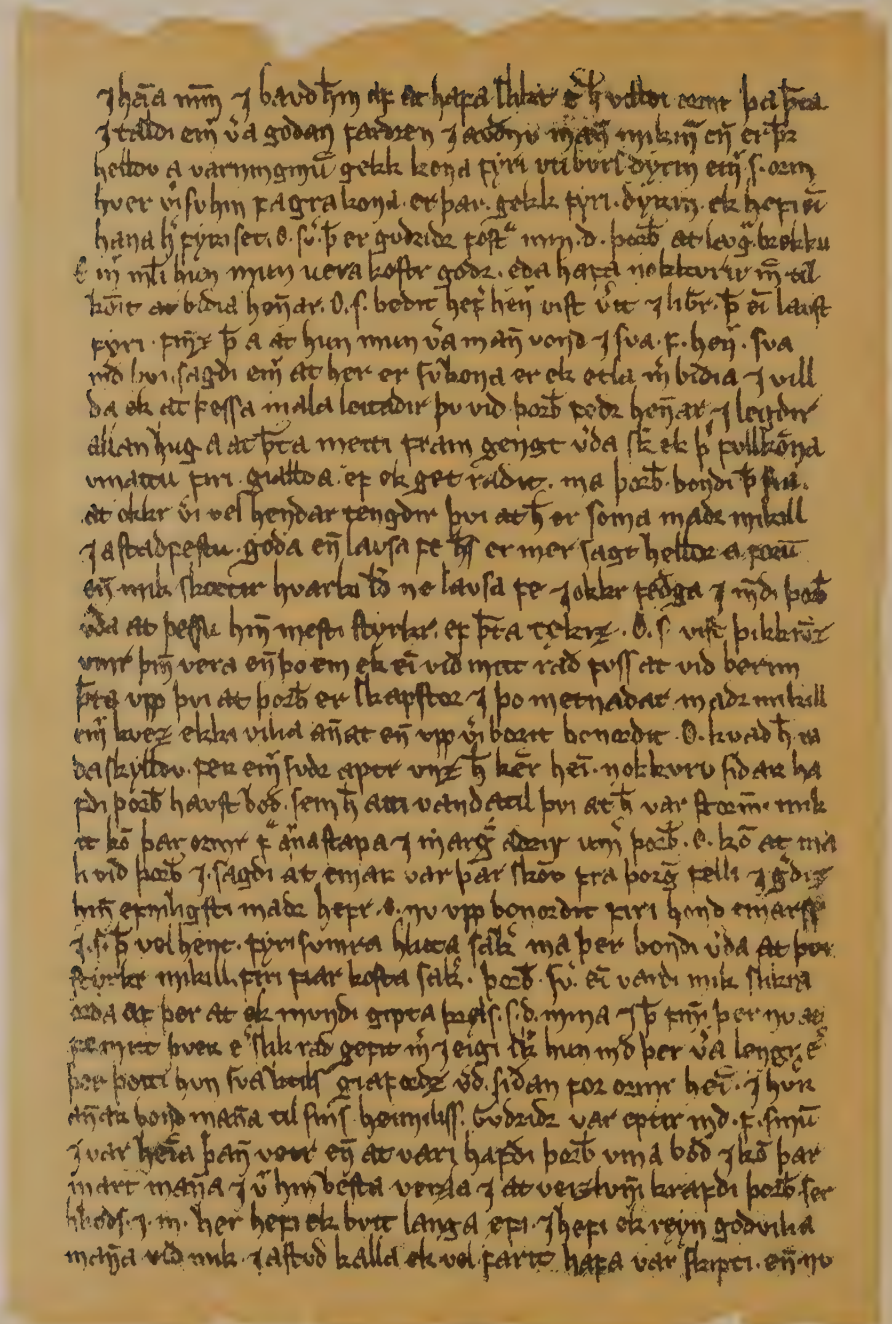
Icelandic Type Text.

English translation in "Norse Discovery of America," see page 192.

[AM. 557, 4to, p. 27.] EIRÍKS SAGA RAUÐA[1]—1.

13. [Ó]láfr[2] hét konungr, er kallaðr var Óláfr hvíti. Hann var son Ingjalds konungs
14. Helgasonar, Óláfssonar, Guðrøðarsonar[3], Hálfdanarsonar hvítbeins Upple-
15. ndinga konungs. Óláfr herjaði í vestrvíking, ok vann Dyflinni[4] á Ír-
16. landi ok Dyflinnarskíri, ok gørðisk konungr yfir. Hann fekk[5] Auðar d-
17. júpauðgu, dóttur Ketils flatnefs, Bjarnarsonar bunu, ágæts manns ór N-
18. oregi; Þorsteinn rauðr hét son þeira. Óláfr fell á Írlandi í orrostu, en Au-
19. ðr ok Þorsteinn fóru þá í Suðreyjar; þar fekk Þorsteinn Þuríðar, dóttur Eyvindar
20. austmanns[6], systur Helga hins magra; þau áttu mørg børn. Þorstei-
21. nn gørðisk herkonungr. Hann rézk til lags með Sigurði enum ríka, syni Eyste-
22. ins glumru. Þeir unnu Katanes ok Suðrland, Ros ok Mœri, ok meirr en
23. hálft Skotland. Gørðisk Þorsteinn þar konungr yfir, áðr Skotar sviku hann, ok
24. fell hann þar í orrostu. Auðr var þá á Katanesi, er hon spurði fall Þorsteins.
25. Hon lætr þá gøra knørr í skógi á laun, en er hon var búin, helt hon út
26. í Orkneyjar. Þar gipti hon Gró, dóttur Þorsteins, ok hon var móðir Gunnlaðar, er Þorfinnr
27. jarl hausakljúfr átti. Eptir þat fór Auðr at leita Íslands; hon hafði á
28. skipi tuttugu karla frjálsa. Auðr kom til Íslands, ok var hinn fyrsta vetr
29. í Bjarnarhøfn með Birni bróður sínum. Síðan nam Auðr øll Dalalønd, milli Døgurðarár ok Skrámuhlaupsár, ok bjó í Hvammi. Hon hafði bœnahald í Krosshólum. Þar lét hon reisa krossa, því at hon var skírð ok vel

[1] MS. saga eireks rauda. [2] MS. [O]leifr. [3] MS. gudridar sonar. [4] MS. diflina.
[5] *hann* feck repeated in MS. [6] MS. austz *mannz*.

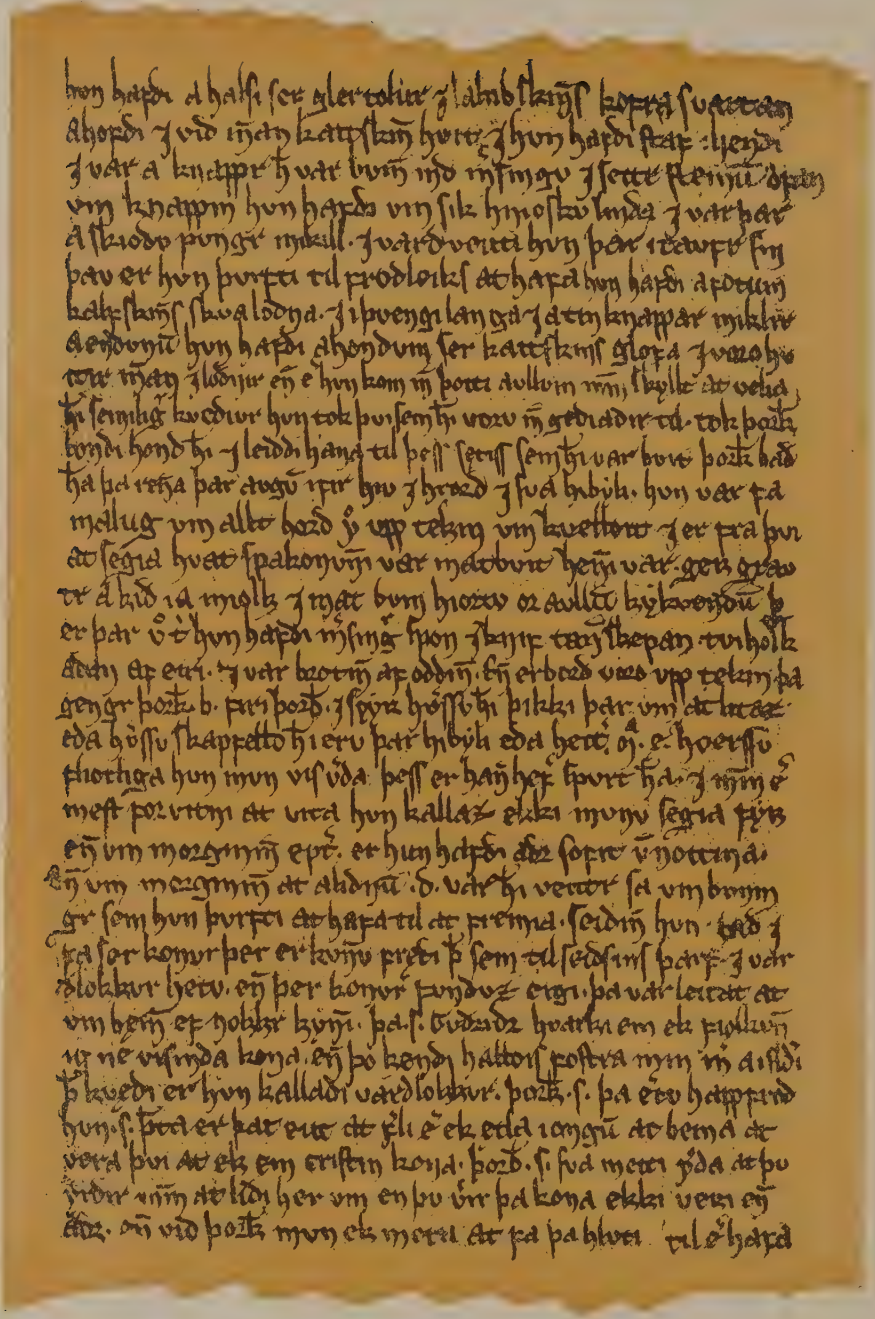


English translation in "Norse Discovery of America," see page 216.

[HAUKSBÓK, p. 94 *b*.] ÞORFINNS SAGA KARLSEFNIS—4.

ok heimamǫnnum, ok bauð honum af at hafa slíkt er hann vildi. Ormr þá þetta,
ok taldi Einar vera góðan fardreng ok auðnumann mikinn. En er þeir
heldu á varninginum gekk kona fyri útibúrs dyrrin. Einarr spyrr Orm:
'Hver væri sú hin fagra kona, er þar gekk fyri dyrrin. Ek hefi eigi
hana hér fyrri sét.' Ormr svarar: 'Þat er Guðríðr, fóstra mín, dóttir Þorbjarnar at Laugarbrekku.'
Einarr mælti: 'Hon mun vera kostr góðr, eða hafa nǫkkurir menn til
komit at biðja hennar?' Ormr segir: 'Beðit hefir hennar víst verit, ok liggr þat eigi laust
fyri; finnsk þat á, at hon mun vera mannvǫnd, ok svá faðir hennar.' 'Svá
með því,' sagði Einarr, 'at hér er sú kona, er ek ætla mér [at] biðja, ok vilda ek at þessa mála leitaðir þú við Þorbjǫrn, fǫður hennar, ok legðir
allan hug á, at þetta mætti framgengt verða. Skal ek þér fullkomna
vináttu fyri gjalda, ef ek get ráðit. Má Þorbjǫrn bóndi þat sjá,
at okkr væri vel hendar tengðir, því at hann er sómamaðr mikill
ok á staðfestu góða, en lausafé hans er mér sagt heldr á fǫrum;
en mik skortir hvárki land né lausafé, ok okkr feðga, ok mundi Þorbirni
verða at þessu hinn mesti styrkr, ef þetta tækisk.' Ormr segir: 'Víst þykkjumk [ek]
vinr þinn vera, en þó em ek eigi við mitt ráð fúss, at vit berim
þetta upp, því at Þorbjǫrn er skapstórr, ok þó metnaðarmaðr mikill.
Einarr kvezk ekki vilja annat en [at] upp væri borit bónorðit. Ormr kvað hann ráða skyldu. Ferr Einarr suðr aptr unz hann kemr heim. Nǫkkuru síðar hafði Þorbjǫrn haustboð, sem hann átti vanda til, því at hann var stórmenni mikit. Kom þar Ormr frá Arnastapa, ok margir aðrir vinir Þorbjarnar. Ormr kom at máli við Þorbjǫrn, ok sagði, at Einarr var þar skǫmmu frá Þorgeirsfelli, ok gerðisk
hinn efniligsti maðr. Hefr Ormr nú upp bónorðit fyri hǫnd Einars,
ok segir þat vel hent fyri sumra hluta sakir, 'má þér, bóndi, verða at því
styrkr mikill fyri fjárkosta sakir.' Þorbjǫrn svarar: 'Eigi varði mik slíkra
orða af þér, at ek munda[1] gipta þræls syni dóttur mína; ok þat finni þér nú, at
fé mitt þverr, er slík ráð gefið mér; ok eigi skal hon með þér vera lengr, er
þér þótti hon svá lítils gjaforðs verð.' Síðan fór Ormr heim, ok hverr
annarr bóndmanna[2] til síns heimilis. Guðríðr var eptir með fǫður sínum,
ok var heima þann vetr. En at vári hafði Þorbjǫrn vinaboð, ok kom þar
mart manna, ok var hin bezta veizla. Ok at veizlunni krafði Þorbjǫrn sér
hljóðs, ok mælti: 'Hér hefi ek búit langa æfi, ok hefi ek reynt[3] góðvilja
manna við mik ok ástúð; kalla ek vel farit hafa vár skipti; en nú

[1] MS. mundi. [2] *sic*. [3] MS. reyn.



THE HAUK BOOK.

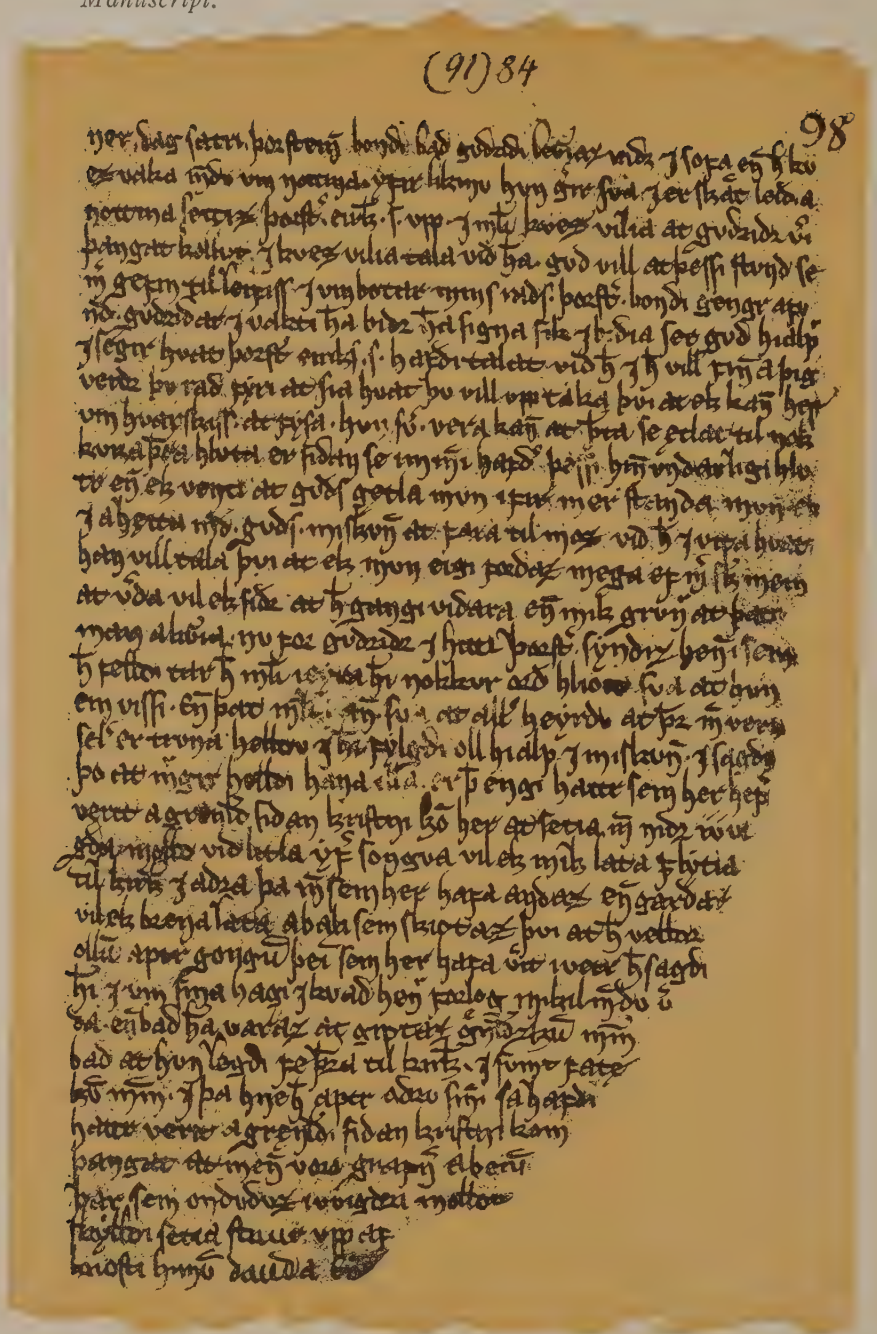
Icelandic Type Text.

English translation in "Norse Discovery of America," see page 216.

[HAUKSBÓK, p. 95 *b*.] ÞORFINNS SAGA KARLSEFNIS—6.

hon hafði á hálsi sér glertǫlur, ok lambskinns kofra svartan
á hǫfði, ok við innan kattskinn hvít, ok hon hafði staf í hendi,
ok var á knappr; hann var búinn með mersingu, ok settr steinum ofan
um knappinn; hon hafði um sik hnjóskulinda, ok var þar
á skjóðupungr mikill, ok varðveitti hon þar í taufr sín,
þau er hon þurfti til fróðleiks at hafa. Hon hafði á fótum
kálfskinns-skúa loðna, ok í þvengi langa ok á tinknappar miklir
á endunum; hon hafði á hǫndum sér kattskinns-glófa, ok váru hv-
ítir innan ok loðnir. En er hon kom inn, þótti ǫllum mǫnnum skylt at velja
henni sœmiligar kveðjur. Hon tók því sem henni váru menn geðjaðir til. Tók Þorkell
bóndi [í] hǫnd henni, ok leiddi hana til þess sætis, sem henni var búit. Þorkell bað
hana þá renna þar augum yfir hjú ok hjǫrð[1] ok svá híbýli. Hon var fá-
málug um allt. Borð váru upp tekin um kveldit, ok er frá því
at segja, hvat spákonunni var matbúit. Henni var gerr grau-
tr á kiðjamjólk, ok matbúin hjǫrtu ór ǫllum kykvendum þeim,
er þar váru til. Hon hafði mersingarspón ok kníf tannskeptan[2], tvíholk-
aðan af eiri, ok var brotinn af oddrinn[3]. En er borð váru upp tekin, þá
gengr Þorkell bóndi fyri Þorbjǫrgu, ok spyrr hversu henni þikki þar um at lítask,
eða hversu skapfeld henni eru þar híbýli eða hættir manna, eða hversu
fljótliga hon mun vís verða þess, er hann hefir spurt hana ok mǫnnum er
mest forvitni at vita. Hon kallask ekki munu segja fyrr
en um morgininn eptir, er hon hafði áðr sofit um nóttina.
En um morgininn at áliðnum degi, var henni veittr sá umbúnin-
gr, sem hon þurfti at hafa til at fremja seiðinn. Hon bað ok
fá sér konur þær, er kunnu frœði þat, sem til seiðsins þarf, ok var-
ðlokkur hétu; en þær konur fundusk eigi. Þá var leitat at
um bœinn, ef nǫkkur kynni. Þá segir Guðríðr: 'Hvárki em ek fjǫlkunn-
ig né vísinda kona, en þó kendi Halldís, fóstra mín, mér á Íslandi
þat kvæði, er hon kallaði varðlokkur.' Þorkell segir: 'Þá ertu happfróð.'
Hon segir: 'Þetta er þat eitt atferli, er ek ætla í øngum atbeina at
vera, því at ek em kristin kona.' Þorbjǫrg segir: 'Svá mætti verða, at þú
yrðir mǫnnum at liði hér um, en þú værir þá kona ekki verri en
áðr; en við Þorkel mun ek meta, at fá þá hluti, er hafa

[1] MS. evidently by a slip, hrord. [2] MS. tanꝛ skepan. [3] MS. oddinꝛ.



(91) 84

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THE HAUK BOOK.

Icelandic Type Text.

English translation in "Norse Discovery of America," see page 216.

[HAUKSBOK, p. 98.] ÞORFINNS SAGA KARLSEFNIS—11.

nær dagsetri[1]. Þorsteinn bóndi bað Guðríði leggjask niðr ok sofa; en hann kv-
ezk vaka mundu um nóttina yfir líkinu. Hon gørir svá, ok er skamt leið á
nóttina, settisk Þorsteinn Eiríksson upp, ok mælti; kvezk vilja at Guðríðr væri
þangat kǫlluð, ok kvezk vilja tala við hana: 'Guð vill at þessi stund sé
mér gefin til leyfis ok umbótar míns ráðs.' Þorsteinn bóndi gengr á fu-
nd Guðríðar, ok vakði hana, biðr hana signa sik ok biðja sér guð hjálpar,
ok segir hvat Þorsteinn Eiríksson hafði talat við hann; 'ok hann vill finna þik.
Verðr þú ráð fyri at sjá hvat þú vill upp taka, því at ek kann hér
um hvárskis at fýsa.' Hon svarar: 'Vera kann, at þetta sé ætlat til nǫk-
kurra þeira hluta, er síðan sé í minni hafðir, þessi hinn undarligi hlu-
tr, en ek vænti at guðs gæzla[2] mun yfir mér standa; mun ek
ok á hætta með guðs miskunn, at fara til móts við hann, ok vita hvat
hann vill tala, því at ek mun eigi forðask mega, ef mér skal mein
at verða. Vil ek síðr at hann gangi víðara; en mik grunar, at þat
man á liggja.' Nú fór Guðríðr, ok hitti Þorstein; sýndisk henni sem
hann feldi tár. Hann mælti í eyra henni nǫkkur orð hljótt, svá at hon
ein vissi. En þat mælti hann svá at allir heyrðu, at þeir menn væri
sælir, er trúna heldu, ok henni fylgði ǫll hjálp ok miskunn, ok sagði
þó, at margir heldi hana illa; 'er þat engi háttr, sem hér hefir
verit á Grœnlandi, síðan kristni kom hér, at setja menn niðr í úví-
gða mold við lítla yfirsǫngva. Vil ek mik láta flytja
til kirkju ok aðra þá menn, sem hér hafa andazk, en Garðar
vil ek brenna láta á báli sem skjótast, því at hann veldr
ǫllum aptrgǫngum þeim, sem hér hafa verit í vetr.' Hann sagði
henni ok um sína hagi, ok kvað hennar forlǫg mikil mundu ver-
ða, en bað hana varask at giptask grœnlenzkum mǫnnum;
bað at hon legði fé þeira til kirkju, ok sumt fátœ-
kum mǫnnum, ok þá hné hann aptr ǫðru sinni. Sá hafði
háttr verit á Grœnlandi, síðan kristni kom
þangat, at menn váru grafnir á bœjum,
þar sem ǫnduðusk, í úvígðri moldu;
skyldi setja staur upp af
brjósti hinum dauða. En

[1] MS. dag satri.

[2] MS. gętla.

VATICAN MANUSCRIPTS

Concerning the Church in America

Before the Time of Columbus.

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T. H. SMART,
1906.

N° 18610

Illmo Signore

Dopo avere esaminato la sua domanda contenuta nella lettera del 4 Maggio e ripetuta nella seconda lettera del 27 Giugno p.p.to Le partecipo oggi che il Santo Padre si è degnato di permettere che V. S. possa eseguire una riproduzione fotografica di alcuni manoscritti relativi alla Costituzione della Chiesa in Groenlond, gia esposti alla grande mostra Luisiana ed ora custoditi nell'Università di S. Luigi.

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Di V. S. Illma

Roma 14 Luglio 1906

Affmo per servirla

R. Card. Merry del Val

Sig. J. W. Buel
St. Louis.

TRANSLATION.

Distinguished Sir:

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In communicating to you this benign authorization, I beg to ask that a copy of your very valuable work, in which the reproductions appear, be presented to the Vatican Library.

Assuring you of my very distinguished consideration.

Devoted to your service,

R. CARDINAL MERRY DEL VAL.

Rome, July 14, 1906.

Sig. J. W. BUEL, St. Louis.

THE VATICAN MANUSCRIPTS.

IT WAS a most important, and equally valuable, discovery, that was made in 1902, by searchers among the ancient manuscripts in the Vatican repositories, when the letters of several popes were revealed in which references are made to Greenland centuries before the time of Columbus. It has for a long while been a question, forming the subject of a vigorous dispute, whether the claims of Norsemen to having visited the New World, as early as the year 1000, were founded upon any trustworthy evidences. Not a few of the most distinguished historians rejected the statements, set forth in the Sagas, as romances characteristic of the heroic aspirations of the people during what may be called the "Viking Age." There were others, however, who stoutly and with fair reasoning supported the authenticity of the discovery, basing their conclusions largely upon the simplicity of the narrative, the incidents recorded, the accuracy of the descriptions of coasts and places, and the sea-roving propensities of the Norse Navigators. To the question, which was very apropos, "If the discovery were made, as declared, why were not permanent settlements established, and why have proofs of occupancy not been found?" This answer was returned: while the Northmen were essentially a sea-faring people, and extended their voyages to all parts of the North Atlantic coasts, they never had the colonizing spirit, being actuated chiefly by expectation of immediate gain; their visits to all lands were therefore made principally with a purpose to forage, and it was this ambition that gave them a reputation as freebooters rather than as explorers.

Readers of the preceding volume in the Norrœna series, "The Norse Discovery of America," will recall that when Erik the Red discovered Greenland he gave an attractive name to the country with the hope that thereby many Icelanders might be persuaded to settle there. It should be borne in mind that the people of Iceland were not agriculturists, that their subsistence was most largely obtained from the sea, and being unused to cultivating the soil the fertility of a new country did not greatly appeal to their instincts. These facts

furnish a sufficient answer to the enquiry quoted, and their setting forth long ago demonstrates the logical position taken by those who supported the claims of the Norse discoveries.

Reproduction and translation of those parts of the sagas that describe the finding of Greenland, and the exploration of the Atlantic Coast of North America, in connection with the historical presentation of the subject in "The Norse Discovery of America," lays before American readers, for the first time, the documents that have been so fruitful a subject of dispute. This will be highly gratifying to every student of history, who is thereby enabled, through this accessibility to the manuscripts, to form conclusions as to their credibility as records.

But if republication of ancient Icelandic manuscripts, that describe the American discovery nine hundred years ago, be so highly gratifying to the student, the masses, I apprehend, will be interested in having placed before them documentary proofs confirmatory of the Saga records. These it is our pride, pleasure and honor to present, the honor being the greater because this is the first time they have ever appeared in print.

It fortunately happened that discovery of Greenland was made only fifteen years (985) before the introduction of Christianity into Norway, Sweden, and Iceland. Supplanting the old mythology, Catholicism became almost at one bound not only a prevalent religion among the Norse, but such earnestness was manifested that intense zeal to extend the faith became the animating ambition of the people. This being known, historians who regarded the Sagas purely as romances combatted the claim of credibility with the enquiry: "If Greenland and America were discovered at the early date fixed by certain Sagas, why are no records to be found showing that the Holy Church took cognizance of that very important event?"

For more than a century it was suspected that manuscripts did exist among the great mass of records and correspondence preserved in the Vatican library, that contained references, at least, to the American discovery by the Norse. The writer was so deeply interested in the subject that during a visit to Rome, in the year 1900, he suggested that a search be made through the Vatican manuscripts for such documents. The suggestion was so well received that an investigation followed which resulted in the finding of the several Papal letters which are reproduced, with translations, in this volume.

The importance of this literary discovery cannot be overestimated, to the church, to America, and to the world. These letters, from the several Popes, prove not only the discovery but that the Church, which ever follows fast upon the heels of the pioneer, was established in Greenland coincident with the sending of Leif Erikson to that country by King Olaf Trygvason, to introduce Christianity, who, the Saga recites, took a priest with him.

A bishop's seat was established at Gardar, Greenland, and it is certain that the Greenland (Nidros) See had jurisdiction over all the extent of country embraced in the discovery. This conclusion is confirmed by the statement that Bishop Erik Upsi visited the Vinland colonists, presumably not so much to carry to them spiritual consolation, as to locate and order the building of a church, in which the settlers might worship.

The earliest of the several letters herein reproduced is that of Pope Innocent III, February 13, 1206, but it will be noticed that the reference therein made to Greenland is of such a character as to indicate that the Church had been flourishing there for a long while. The Archbishops to whom these letters were addressed had control over the bishops of Greenland, who in turn maintained ecclesiastical jurisdiction over that part of America known as Vinland, and therefore it was unnecessary for the Pope to make specific reference to Vinland, or any part of the American continent, since the whole was comprehended in the See of Greenland.

And it must be told that the search which was so generously rewarded by the finding of the reproduced letters, has not been concluded, for so vast is the accumulation of manuscripts that several years will be required to complete the examination. It is perfectly fair to believe that prosecution of the search will bring to light other documents of a much earlier date, in which we can hardly doubt that some reference is made to the discovery, by Leif Erikson, of Vinland and the church that was founded there.

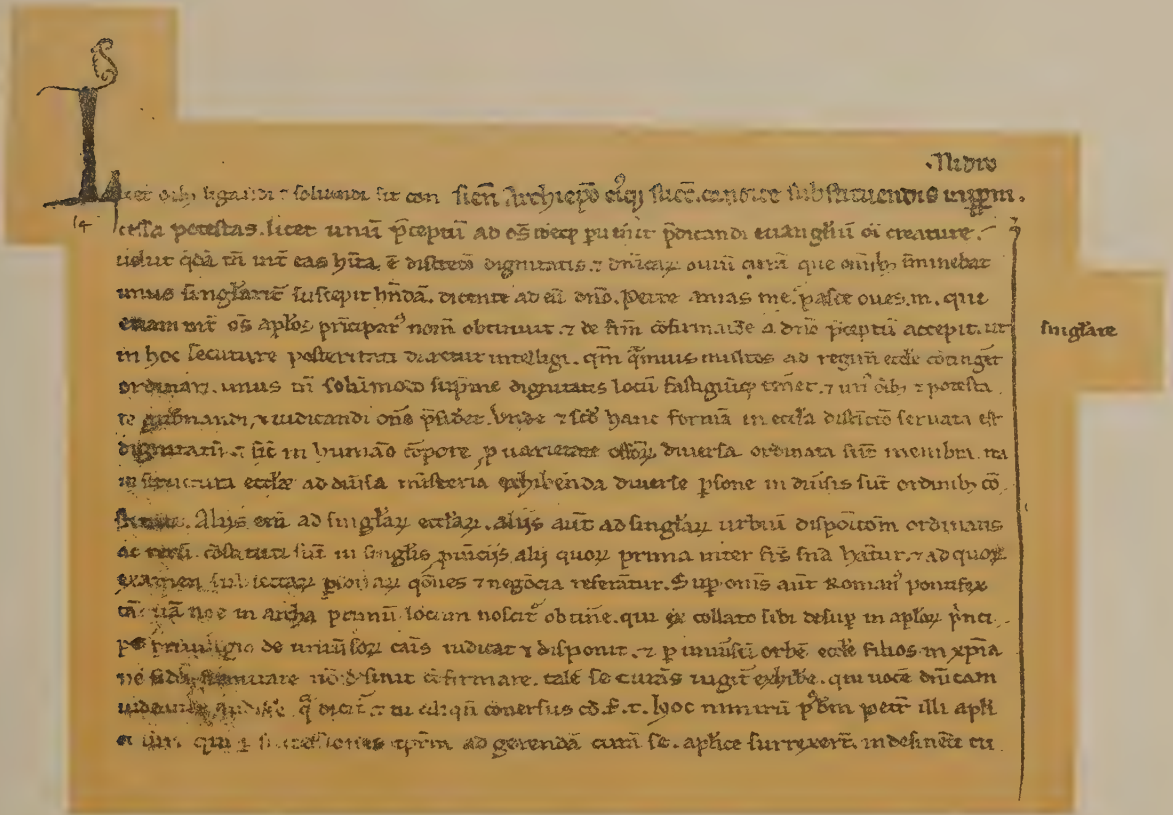
But meantime we may content ourselves with the actual ascertainment, the positive confirmation, that Greenland was a Christianized country, as the Sagas describe, several centuries before the time of Columbus, and even in the absence of specific reference to Vinland, or the American continent, the conclusion is no less irresistible that North America, at least, was known to the Norsemen. We have seen that the Icelanders were essentially a sea-faring people; that they crossed the North Atlantic in their small, open ships from Norway

to Iceland, 600 miles, that they made the passage from Iceland to Greenland, which is more than 250 miles in a direct line, and so well established themselves there that the settlement continues to this day. Is it conceivable that a people who lived so much upon the sea,—who had crossed its most dangerous reaches, who made frequent passages between Greenland, Iceland, Norway,—would never, by design or accident, cross the 200 miles of water that separates Greenland from the continent! And once gaining the shore of North America, would it not follow that they would explore the coast, as the Sagas declare? That they made no permanent settlement does not throw discredit upon the authenticity of the discovery, for, as explained, the Icelanders were not a colonizing people. They established themselves in Greenland because that country so much resembled their own. Moreover, they met no hostile aborigines in Greenland, to dispute their occupancy of the land, as they did in Vinland. Conditions while probably more favorable climatically were distinctly less encouraging in other particulars, and as to climate the Icelanders so greatly prefer the arctic that they rarely emigrate from their island, for which reason though they number more than 80,000 souls it is an extremely rare thing to meet with an Icelander further from home than the Danish possessions, or Norway.

For the Papal letters which are reproduced in this supplement to the Norrœna series, I beg to acknowledge my gratitude to His Eminence Cardinal Merry del Val, Papal Secretary of State, whose authorization was given in a personal letter which appears on a preceding page. These recently discovered communications, to the Archbishops of Norway, constituted a part of the Vatican exhibit at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, 1904, copies of which were later presented to the St. Louis University and are now to be seen in the museum of that institution.

FROM THE VATICAN LIBRARY.

Manuscript Letter of Pope Innocent III to the Archbishop of Nidros, Norway, 1206. Greenland-America was included in the See of Nidros.



Nidros

Licet olim legationis & solvendi &c. cum sicut turbulento ejusdem ecclesie statu ordinis subsistendis negotium. ecclesia potestas. licet unus preposui ad oves nostre pavisse predicandi evangelium omni creature. videtur quia in una eas hurta, & distincto dignitatis & ordinis omnium quam quilibet omnibus imminebat unus singulariter susceperit hodie. dicente ad eum dominus. pasce agnas meas. pasce oves meas. quia etiam unus ovis apostolice principatus nomen obtinuit & de illo confirmatione a domino preceptum accepit. ut in hoc ecclesiarum pastorum diligenter intelligi. quam quamvis multos ad regimen ecclesie contingat ordinari. unus tamen solummodo supreme dignitatis locum sublimitate teneat. unus omnibus & potestatem gubernandi & iudicandi omnes precedat. unde & sacre hanc formam in ecclesia dilectione servari est dignoscitur. & licet in humano corpore, pluralitate officiorum diversa ordinata sint membra. ita in ecclesiastica ecclesie ad diversa ministeria exhibenda diverse plene in divinis sint ordinibus constituta. Alius enim ad singulas ecclesias. alius autem ad singulas urbium dispositionem ordinans ac regimen collocatur sint in singulis provinciis alij quorum prima inter fratres habetur. & ad quorum examen sub certis provinciis quedam negotia referantur. Supponis autem Romanum pontificem tam tua nove in archa primum locum noscat obtinere. quia ex collato sibi desuper in apostolo principatu de universo dominico gregis cautus inducat & disponat. & per universum orbem ecclesie filios in christiana fide stabiliare non desinat confirmare. tale se curam regat exhibere. quo vocem domini audiens dicentis. quid hoc est &c. tu aliquando conversus confirma fratres. hoc nimirum privilegium petre illi apostolo cui quia sollicitudinem ovium ad gerendam curam se apostolice surrexerit indefinenter cu

singulare

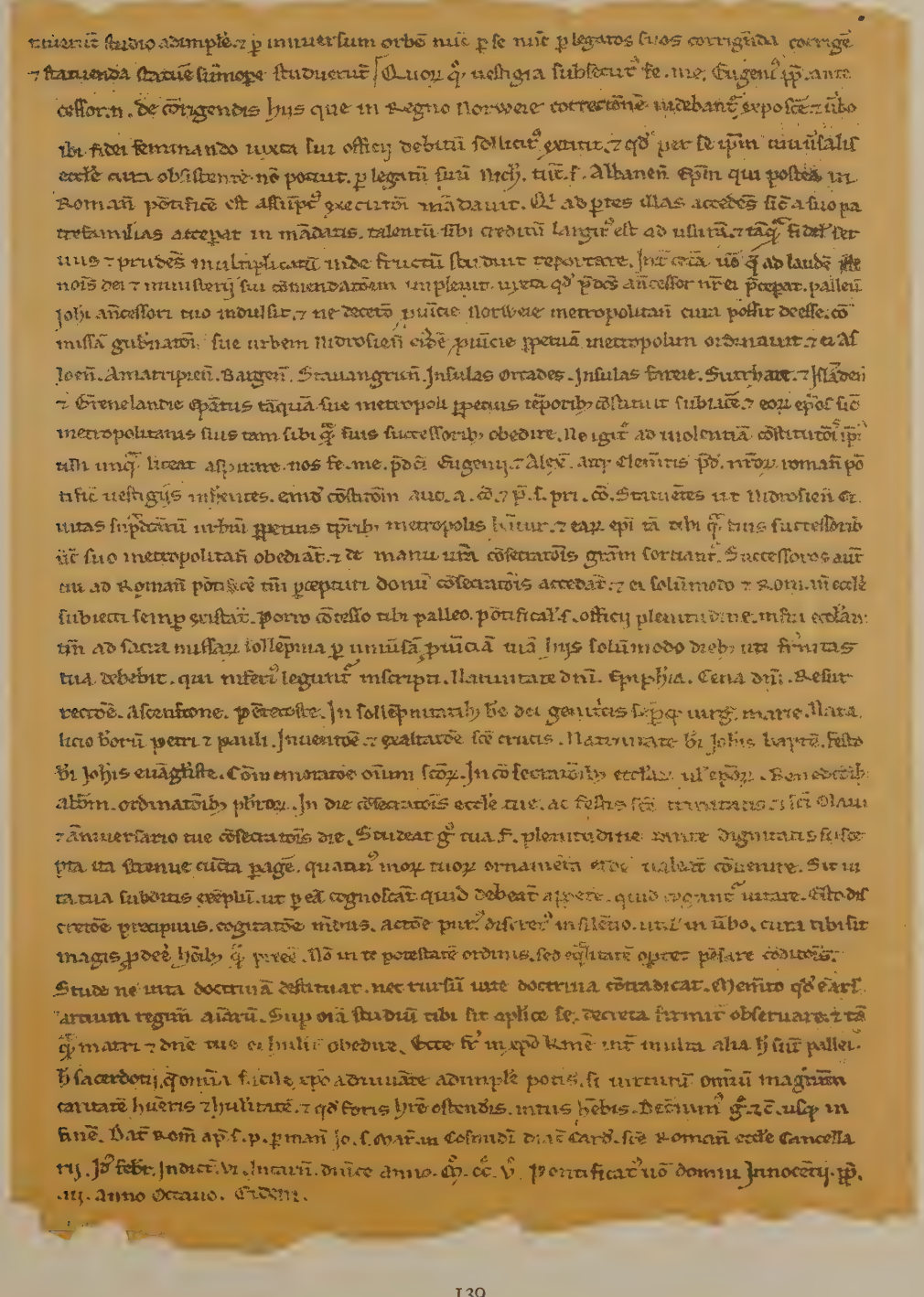
FROM THE VATICAN LIBRARY.

Type Text of the Letter of Pope Innocent III.

[Innocentius III.] **[13 Febr. 1206.]**

1. .. Nidrosiensi archiepiscopo eiusque successoribus canonice substituendis, in perpetuum. Licet omnibus ligandi et solvendi sit concessa potestas, licet unum preceptum ad omnes idemque pervenerit predicandi evangelium omni creature, velut quedam tamen inter eas habita est discretio dignitatis et dominicarum ovium curam, que omnibus imminebat, unus singulariter suscepit habendam, dicente ad eum Domino: Petre amas me? Pasce oves meas. Qui etiam inter omnes apostolos principatus nomen obtinuit, et de fratrum confirmatione singulare a Domino preceptum accepit, ut in hoc secuture posteritati daretur intelligi, quoniam, quamvis multos ad regimen ecclesie contingeret ordinari, unus tamen solummodo supreme dignitatis locum fastigiumque teneret, et unus omnibus et potestate gubernandi et iudicandi omnes presideret. Unde et secundum hanc formam in ecclesia distinctio servata est dignitatum, et sicut in humano corpore pro varietate officiorum diversa ordinata sunt membra, ita in structura ecclesie ad diversa ministeria exhibenda diverse persone in diversis sunt ordinibus constitute. Aliis enim ad singularum ecclesiarum, aliis autem ad singularum urbium dispositionem ordinatis ac rerum, constituti sunt in singulis provinciis alii, quorum prima inter fratres sententia habeatur, et ad quorum examen subiectarum personarum questiones et negocia referantur. Super omnes autem Romanus pontifex tamquam Noe in archa primum locum noscitur obtinere, qui ex collato sibi desuper in apostolorum principe privilegio de universorum causis iudicat et disponit et per uuiversum orbem ecclesie filios in christiane fidei firmitate non desinit confirmare, talem se curans iugiter exhibere, qui vocem dominicam videatur audisse, qua dicitur: Et tu aliquando conversus confirma fratres tuos. Hoc nimirum post beatum Petrum illi apostoli et viri, qui per successiones temporum ad gerendam curam sedis apostolice surrexerunt indesinenti cu-

Continuation of the Manuscript Letter of Pope Innocent III.



Continuation of the Type Text of the Letter of Pope Innocent III.

curaverunt studio adimplere et per universum orbem nunc per se nunc per legatos suos corrigenda corrigere et statuenda statuere summopere studuerunt. Quorum quoque vestigia subsecutus felicis memorie Eugenius papa, antecessor noster, de corrigendis hiis, que in regno Norweie correctionem videbantur exposcere et verbo ibi fidei seminando iuxta sui officii debitum sollicitus extitit, et quod per se ipsum, universalis ecclesie cura obsistente, non potuit, per legatum suum Nicholaum, tunc scilicet Albanensem episcopum, qui postea in Romanum pontificem est assumptus, executioni mandavit. Qui ad partes accedens, sicut a suo patrefamilias acceperat in mandatis, talentum sibi creditum largitus est ad usuram et tamquam fidelis servus et prudens, multiplicatum inde fructum studuit reportare. Inter cetera vero, que ad laudem illic nominis Dei et ministerii sui commendationem implevit, iuxta quod predictus antecessor noster ei preceperat, palleum Iohanni antecessori tuo indulsit et, ne de cetero provincie Norweie metropolitani cura possit deesse, commissam gubernationi tue urbem Nidrosiensem eiusdem provincie perpetuam metropolim ordinavit et ei Asloensem, Amatripiensem, Bargensem, Stavangriensem, insulas Orcades, insulas Fareie, Sutrhaie et Islandensem et Grenelandie episcopatus tamquam sue metropoli perpetuis temporibus constituit subiacere et eorum episcopos sicut metropolitanis suis tam sibi quam suis successoribus obedire. Ne igitur ad violentiam constitutionis ipsius ulli unquam liceat aspirare, nos felicis memorie predicti Eugenii et Alexandri atque Clementis predecessosum nostrorum Romanorum pontificum vestigiis inherentes, eandem constitutionem auctoritate apostolica confirmamus et presentis scripti privilegio communimus, statuentes ut Nidrosiensis civitas supradictarum urbium perpetuis temporibus metropolis habeatur, et earum episcopi tam tibi quam tuis successoribus sicut suo metropolitano obediant et de manu vestra consecrationis gratiam sortiantur, successores autem tui ad Romanum pontificem tantum percepturi donum consecrationis accedant, et ei solummodo et Romane ecclesie subiecti semper existant. Porro concesso tibi palleo pontificalis scilicet officii plenitudine infra ecclesiam tantum ad sacra missarum sollempnia per universam provinciam tuam hiis solummodo diebus uti fraternitas tua debebit, qui inferius leguntur inscripti: Nativitate Domini, Epiphania, Cena Domini, Resurrectione, Ascensione, Pentecoste, in sollempnitatibus beate Dei Genitricis semperque virginis Marie, Natalicio beatorum Petri et Pauli, Inventione et Exaltatione sancte Crucis, Nativitate beati Ioannis baptiste, festo beati Iohannis evangeliste, Commemoratione omnium sanctorum, in consecrationibus ecclesiarum vel episcoporum, benedictionibus abbatum, ordinationibus presbiterorum, in die consecrationis ecclesie tue ac festis sancte Trinitatis, et sancti Olavi et anniversario tue consecrationis die. Studeat ergo tua fraternitas plenitudine tante dignitatis suscepta ita strenue cuncta peragere, quatinus morum tuorum ornamenta eidem valeant convenire. Sit vita tua subditis exemplum, ut per eam cognoscant, quid debeant appetere, quid cogantur vitare; esto discretione precipuus, cogitatione mundus, actione purus, discretus in silentio, utilis in verbo, cura tibi sit magis prodesse hominibus quam preesse. Non in te potestatem ordinis, sed equalitatem oportet pensare conditionis. Stude ne vita doctrinam destituat, nec cursum vite doctrina contradicat. Memento quod est ars artium regimen animarum. Super omnia studium tibi sit apostolice sedis decreta firmiter observare et tamquam matri et domine tue ei humiliter obedire. Ecce frater in Christo karissime inter multa alia hec sunt pallei, hec sacerdotii, que omnia facile Christo adiuvante adimplere poteris, si virtutum omnium magistram caritatem habueris et humilitatem, et quod foris habere ostenderis intus habebis. Decernimus ergo et c. usque in finem. Dat. Rome apud Sanctum Petrum per manus Ioannis, Sancte Marie in Cosmedin diaconi cardinalis, sancte Romane ecclesie cancellarii, idibus februarii, indictione vj, incarnationis dominice anno M°CC°V°, pontificatus vero domini Innocentii pape iij anno octavo.

English Translation of the Letter of Pope Innocent III.

(Innocent III.) (Feb. 1206.)

1. To the Archbishop of Nidrosi (Nidros) and his successors canonically appointed, in perpetuity. Although indeed the power to bind and loose was granted to all the Apostles, and although the injunction to preach the Gospel to every creature applied to all, still, as it were, there obtained with them a certain distinction in rank, and one in particular undertook to secure that care of the Lord's sheep which was incumbent upon all; for to him the Lord said: "Peter, lovest thou me? Feed my sheep!" This one, moreover, was called Prince of the Apostles, and received special instruction from the Lord about fortifying his brethren, as it should be understood by posterity, that, although many would be ordained for the ministry of the Church, still only one should have the position and distinction of supreme authority, and preside in governing and judging all. Hence, not only has the Church observed the distinction in rank, but also, just as in the human body the various members have been designed for different functions, so, in the organism of the Church, different persons have been assigned to various grades and tasks. Thus while some have been given the administration of single churches and others that of single cities, still others, whose judgment should have the greatest weight with their brethren, and to whose investigation are to be referred all questions and undertakings of their inferiors, have been established in single provinces. Above all, however, the Roman Pontiff is recognized as holding the highest office just as Noe in the Ark; by his heaven-sent prerogative as Prince of the Apostles, he judges and disposes of all difficulties, and, throughout the earth never ceases to strengthen the sons of the Church in the Christian Faith, always carefully demanding himself as one who had received the word of the Lord: "And thou, being once converted, confirm thy brethren!" This injunction, in truth, those Apostles and others, who succeeded the blessed Peter in the duties of the Apostolic See, sought, with untiring zeal, to carry out, and throughout the globe made every effort, either personally or through their Legates, to right the wrong and decide the undetermined. Following in their footsteps, Pope Eugenius, Our predecessor of blessed memory, in the spirit of his office, ardently desired to plant the Faith in the Kingdom of Norway and to remove those evils which seemed there especially in need of remedy; and whatever he could not himself accomplish, impeded as he was by the care of the Universal Church, he committed to his legate, Nicolas, then Bishop of Alba and afterwards raised to the Roman Pontificate. Nicholas, upon assuming office, put out at interest the talent loaned to him, even as it had been enjoined on him by his master, and like a true and prudent servant, strove to reap therefrom a harvest many times increased. But among other things which he accomplished for the glory of God and to the praise of his own ministry, in accordance with the admonition of Our aforesaid predecessor, he conferred the Pallium upon your predecessor, John; and in order that the rest of the Norwegian province might not lack the attention of a metropolitan, he decreed that the city of Nidrosi (Nidros), committed to your direction, be the permanent metropolis of the

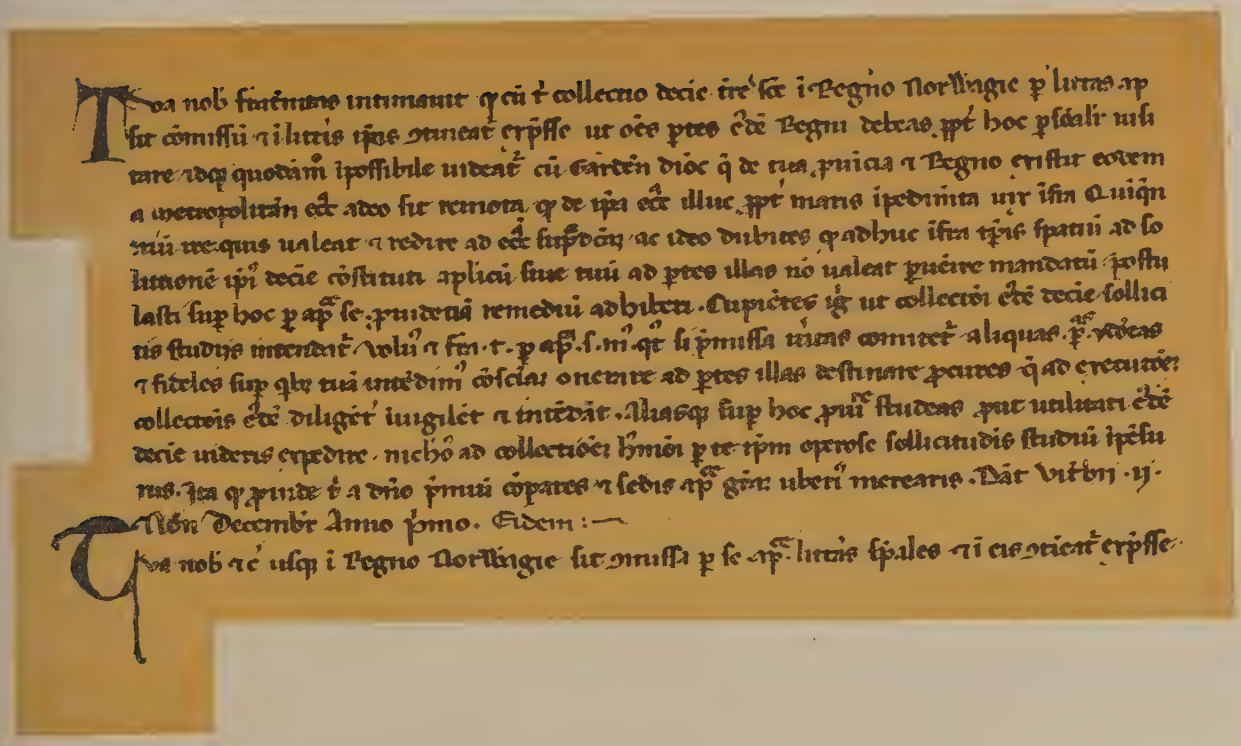
Continuation of the English Translation of the Letter of Pope Innocent III.

province, and that Aslo, Amatripia, Barga, Stavangria, the Orcade (Orkneys) Islands, the Islands of Fareia (Faroes), the bishoprics of Sutrhaia, Iceland, and Greenland, be subject to it forever as their metropolis, and that their bishops obey both him (your predecessor) and his successors as their metropolitans. Accordingly, that no one may ever attempt to violate this ordinance, We, after the example of the aforesaid Eugenius of blessed memory, and of Alexander and Clement, Our predecessors in the Roman Pontificate, confirm the same by apostolic authority, and seal it by this document, wherein We determine that the City of Nidrosi be regarded for all time as the metropolis of the above named cities, and that the bishop of the latter obey both you and your successors as their metropolitans, and receive the grace of consecration at your hands; but that your successors apply to the Roman Pontiff for so great a gift of consecration, and remain forever subject to him alone and to the Roman Church. Moreover, the Pallium granted you, the fullness, namely, of the pontifical office subject to the Church, your Fraternity should use at the solemn celebration of Mass throughout your province only on the days inscribed below: the Nativity of Our Lord, Epiphany, Corpus Christi, Easter, the Ascension of Our Lord, Pentecost, the festivals of the blessed Mother of God, Mary, ever Virgin, the Natal days of blessed Peter and Paul, the day of the Finding and Exaltation of the Holy Cross, the Nativity of John the Baptist, the feast of blessed John the Evangelist, the Feast of All Saints, at the consecration of churches and bishops, at the blessing of abbots, at the ordination of priests, on the day of the consecration of your church, on the feasts of the blessed Trinity, and of St. Olaf, and on the anniversary of your consecration. Let your Fraternity, therefore, now that you have received the fullness of such dignity, earnestly endeavor to accomplish all things in such a way that the excellence of your character may rise as much as possible to the same standard. Let your life be an example to your inferiors, that they may learn therein what to seek and what to avoid; be first in discretion, elegant in thought, pure in deed, judicious in silence, practical in speech, and let your aim be rather to benefit than to rule mankind. For it is proper that others be impressed, not with the importance of your rank, but with the equality of your condition. Let not your life forsake your teaching, nor your teaching contradict your life. Remember that the art of arts is the direction of souls. Above all things be careful to observe unflinchingly the decrees of the Apostolic See, and to obey the latter humbly as your mother and your master. Behold, dear brother in Christ, among many others, these are the duties of the Pallium, these the duties of the priesthood, all of which you will easily be able to fulfill with Christ's assistance, if you will cultivate humility and charity, the mistress of virtues, and if your interior will be even as your exterior. We decree, therefore, and confirm (?) the above to the end of time.

Given in Rome, at St. Peter's, by the hand of John, Cardinal Deacon of St. Mary in Cosmedin, Chancellor of the Holy Roman Church, on the Ides of February, in the sixth indication, the year of the Incarnation of Our Lord MCCVI, the eighth year of the Pontificate of Pope Innocent III.

FROM THE VATICAN LIBRARY.

Manuscript Letter of Pope John XXI to the Archbishop of Nidros, 1276.



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Type Text of Letter of Pope John XXI to the Archbishop of Nidros.

[Ioannes XXI.] [4 Dec. 1276.]

2. .. Archiepiscopo Nidrosiensi. Tua nobis fraternitas intimavit, quod, cum tibi collectio decime Terre Sancte in regno Norwagie per litteras apostolicas sit commissum et in litteris ipsis contineatur expresse, ut omnes partes eiusdem regni debeas propter hoc personaliter visitare, idque quodammodo impossibile videatur, cum Gardensis diocesis, que de tua provincia et regno existit eodem, a metropolitana ecclesia adeo sit remota, quod de ipsa ecclesia illuc propter maris impedimenta vix infra quinquennium ire quis valeat et redire ad ecclesiam supradictam, ac ideo dubites, quod adhuc infra temporis spatium ad solutionem ipsius decime constituti apostolicum sive tuum ad partes illas non valeat pervenire mandatum; postulasti super hoc per apostolice sedis providentiam remedium adhiberi. Cupientes igitur, ut collectioni eiusdem decime sollicitis studiis intendatur, volumus et fraternitati tue per apostolica scripta mandamus, quatinus, si premissa veritas comitetur, aliquas personas ydoneas et fideles, super quibus tuam intendimus conscientiam onerare, ad partes illas destinare procures, que ad executionem collectionis eiusdem diligenter invigilent et intendant aliasque super hoc providere studeas, prout utilitati eiusdem decime videris expedire; nichilominus ad collectionem huiusmodi per te ipsum operose sollicitudinis studium impensurus, ita quod proinde tibi a Domino premium compares et sedis apostolice gratiam uberius mereari. Dat. Viterbii II nonas decembris, anno primo.

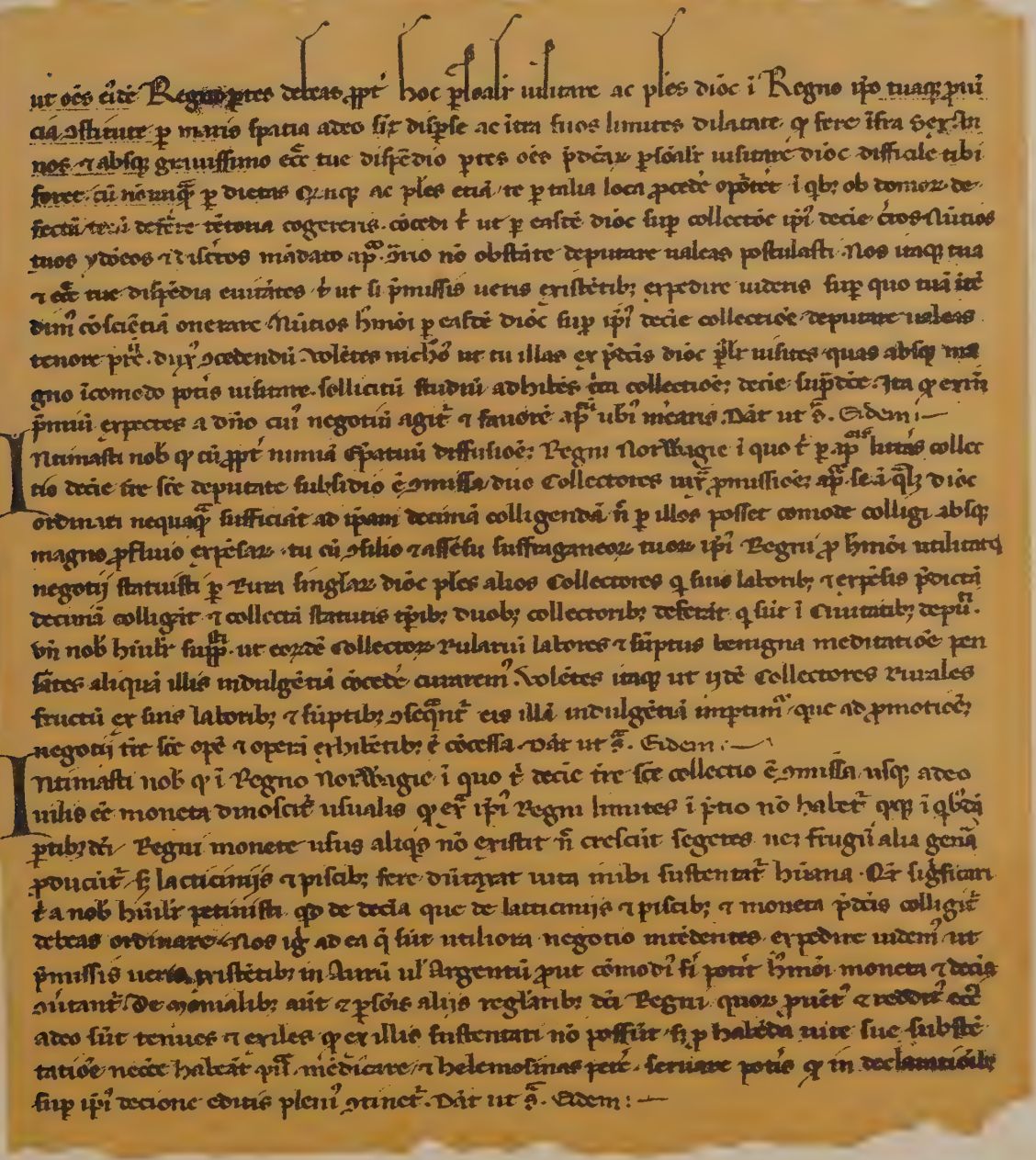
3. Eidem. Tua nobis et c. usque in regno Norwagie sit commissa per sedis apostolice litteras speciales, et in eis contineatur expresse,

English Translation of the Second Part of the Letter of Pope John XXI.

(John XXI.) (Dec. 4, 1276.)

2. To the Archbishop of Nidrosi. Your Fraternity has informed Us that, whereas in the Kingdom of Norway, the collection of the tithe for the Holy Land has been entrusted to you by Apostolic Letters, in which it is expressly declared that you shall personally visit all parts of the Kingdom for that purpose, this seems in a measure impossible, since the diocese of Garda, subject to your province and said Kingdom, is so far distant from the metropolitan church that, because of the difficulties of navigation, one can scarcely make the voyage, thither and return, in less than five years; so that you doubt that the apostolic command, or your own, can reach those parts within the time appointed for the payment of the tithe; you have therefore besought the Apostolic See to provide some solution of the difficulty. Desiring, then, that the gathering of the tithe be carried on with earnest zeal, We order and command your Fraternity by Apostolic Letters, that if the foregoing conditions are true, that you procure for those regions suitable and faithful persons, in regard to whom We purpose to bind your conscience, and who are to watch over and attend carefully to the collection of the tithe, and that you endeavor furthermore to provide other persons, accordingly as you will find it expedient for the tithe; nevertheless you should also apply yourself with diligent solicitude to the latter, that you may thereby prepare for yourself a reward from God, and merit more plentifully the favor of the Apostolic See. Given at Viterbo, on the day before the Nonse of December, in the first year (of Our Pontificate).

Continuation of Manuscript Letter of Pope John XXI to the Archbishop of Nidros.



Latin Type Text of Letter of Pope John XXI (continued).

ut omnes eiusdem regni partes debeas propter hoc personaliter visitare, ac plures dioceses in regno ipso tuaque provincia constitute per maris spatia adeo sint disperse ac intra suos limites dilatate, quod fere infra sex annos et absque gravissimo ecclesie tue dispendio partes omnes predictarum personaliter visitare diocesum difficile tibi foret, cum nonnunquam per dietas quinque ac plures etiam te per talia loca procedere oporteret, in quibus ob domorum defectum tecum deferre tentoria cogereris, concedi tibi, ut per easdem dioceses super collectione ipsius decime certos nuntios tuos ydoneos et discretos, mandato apostolico contrario non obstante, deputare valeas postulasti. Nos itaque tua et ecclesie tue dispendia evitantes, tibi, ut, si premissis veris existentibus expedire videris, super quo tuam intendimus conscientiam onerare, nuntios huiusmodi per easdem dioceses super ipsius decime collectione deputare valeas, tenore presentium duximus concedendum; volentes nichilominus, ut tu illas ex predictis diocesibus personaliter visites, quas absque magno incomodo poteris visitare, sollicitum studium adhibens circa colletionem decime supradicte, ita quod exinde premium expectes a Domino, cuius negotium agitur, et favorem apostolicum uberius merearius. Dat. ut supra.

4. Eidem. Intimasti nobis, quod, cum propter nimiam episcopatuum diffusionem regni Norwagie, in quo tibi per apostolicas litteras collectio decime Terre Sancte deputate subsidio est commissa, duo collectores iuxta promissionem *[l. permissionem]* apostolice sedis in qualibet diocesi ordinati nequaquam sufficiant ad ipsam decimam colligendam, nec per illos posset comode colligi absque magno profluvio expensarum, tu cum consilio et assensu suffraganeorum tuorum ipsius regni pro huiusmodi utilitate negotii statuisti per rura singularum diocesum plures alios collectores, qui suis laboribus et expensis predictam decimam colligant et collectam statutis temporibus duobus collectoribus deferant, qui sunt in civitatibus deputati, unde nobis humiliter supplicasti, ut eorundem collectorum rularium *[l. ruralium]* labores et sumptus benigna meditatione pensantes, aliquam illis indulgentiam concedere curaremus. Volentes itaque, ut iidem collectores rurales fructum ex suis laboribus et sumptibus consequantur, eis illam indulgentiam impartimur, que ad promotionem negotii Terre Sancte opem et operam exhibentibus est concessa. Dat. ut supra.

5. Eidem. Intimasti nobis, quod in regno Norwagie, in quo tibi decime Terre Sancte collectio est commissa, usque adeo vilis esse moneta dinoscitur usualis, quod extra ipsius regni limites in pretio non habetur, quodque in quibusdam partibus dicti regni monete usus aliquis non existit nec crescunt segetes neque frugum alia genera producuntur, sed lacticiniis et piscibus fere dumtaxat vita inibi sustentatur humana. Quare significari tibi a nobis humiliter petivisti, quid de decima, que de lacticiniis et piscibus et moneta predictis colligitur, debeas ordinare. Nos igitur ad ea, que sunt utiliora negotio intendentes expedire videmus, ut, premissis veris existentibus, in aurum vel argentum, prout commodius fieri poterit, huiusmodi moneta et decima convertantur. De monialibus autem et personis aliis regularibus dicti regni, quorum proventus et redditus ecclesiastici adeo sunt tenues et exiles, quod ex illis sustentari non possunt, sed pro habenda vite sue substentatione necesse habeant publice mendicare et helemosinas petere, servare poteris, quod in declarationibus super ipsius decime editis plenius continetur. Dat. ut supra.

English Translation of the Letter of Pope John XXI (continued).

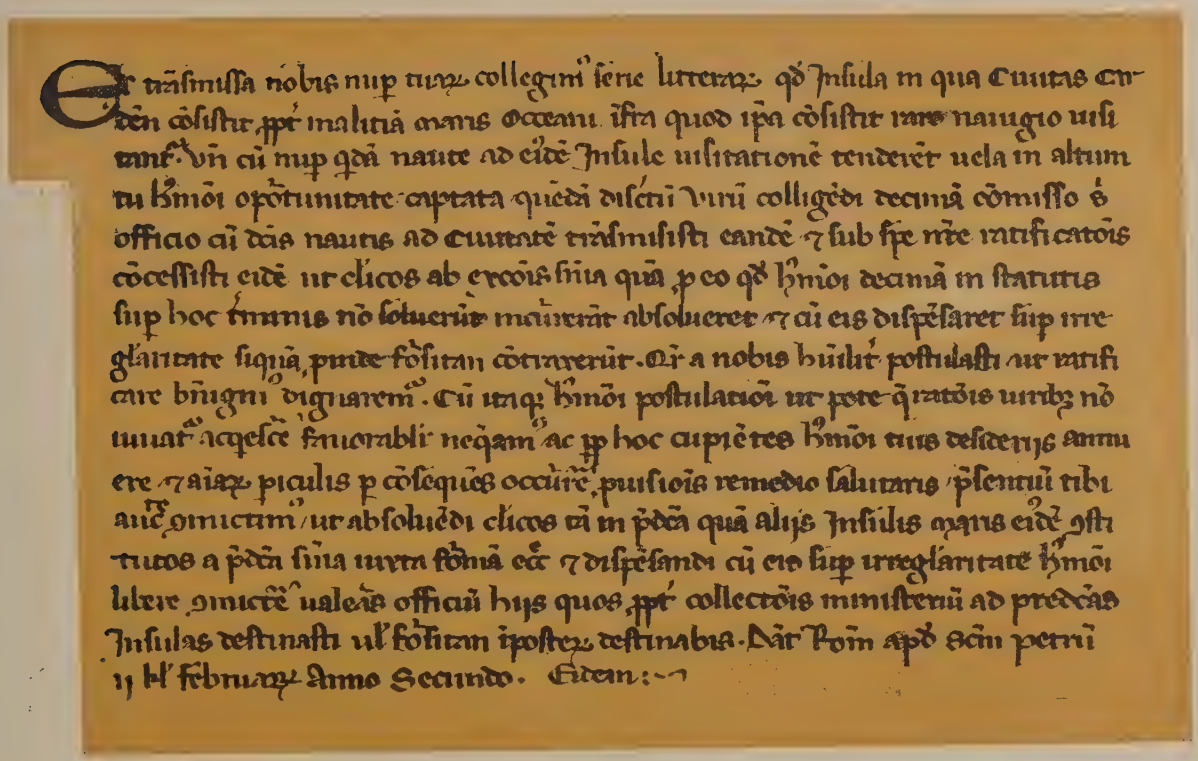
3. To THE SAME. Your Fraternity has informed Us that, whereas, in the Kingdom of Norway, the collection of the tithe for the Holy Land has been entrusted to you by special Letters of the Apostolic See, in which it is expressly declared that you should personally visit all parts of said Kingdom for that purpose, the majority of the dioceses of the Kingdom and of your province are so scattered through the expanse of the sea and so extended within their own limits that it would be difficult for you to visit all parts of the said dioceses even in six years and at very great expense to your church, since frequently, for five days at a time and more, you would have to travel through regions where, because of the want of houses, you would be forced to carry tents with you; wherefore you have asked permission to delegate certain prudent and able Nuncios of yours to gather the tithe in those dioceses, any Apostolic order to the contrary notwithstanding. We, therefore, wishing to diminish your expenses and those of your church, have decided to grant, by the tenor of the present document, that, if you will find it expedient under the above conditions, duly verified, in regard to which We intend to bind your conscience, you may delegate the said Nuncios to collect the tithe in said provinces; at the same time, however, We wish that you visit in person those of the said dioceses which you will be able to visit without great inconvenience, and display zealous solicitude in the collection of said tithe, that you may expect therefore a reward from the Lord, Whose interest it is, and merit also greater apostolic favor. Given as above.

4. To THE SAME. You have informed Us that, because of the exceeding territorial extent of the bishoprics of the Kingdom of Norway, where the collection of the tithe intended for the help of the Holy Land has been assigned to you, two collectors, appointed in each diocese by permission of the Apostolic See, are by no means sufficient for gathering the tithe, nor able to do so conveniently and without greatly increased expenses; and therefore, you, with the advice and consent of your Suffragans of the same Kingdom, have appointed many other collectors in the rural districts of the various dioceses, who, at their own labor and expense, gather the said tithe and deliver it, on the days appointed, to two collectors delegated for the cities; wherefore you have humbly besought Us that, rewarding the toil and expenditure of those rural collectors with fatherly consideration, We grant them some indulgence. Wishing, therefore, that the same rural collectors receive some compensation for their toil and expenditures, We impart to them that indulgence which has been granted to those who bestow means and labor upon furthering the cause of the Holy Land. Given as above.

5. To THE SAME. You have informed Us that in the Kingdom of Norway, in which the collection of the tithe for the Holy Land has been entrusted to you, ordinary money (coin) is held so cheap that outside the Kingdom it is not in demand; furthermore, that in certain parts of said Kingdom coined money is not in use, nor does corn grow, nor are other kinds of staple food produced, but human life is sustained almost entirely on milkfood and fish. For this reason you have humbly besought Us to declare what you should decree about the tithe gathered from said milkfood and fish and money. We, therefore, mindful of what is of greater utility for the undertaking, deem it well to propose that, if the above conditions are true, said money and tithe be converted into gold or silver, according to convenience. But with regard to the monks and other religious of said Kingdom, whose ecclesiastical income and returns are so small and insignificant that they cannot draw their support therefrom, but find it necessary for their sustenance to beg publicly and ask alms, you may observe the directions previously given in the instructions about the said tithe. Given as above.

FROM THE VATICAN LIBRARY.

Manuscript Letter of Pope Nicolas III to the Archbishop of Nidros, 1279.



Latin Type Text of Letter of Pope Nicolas III.

[Nicolaus III.] **[31 Ian. 1279.]**

6. Venerabili fratri .. archiepiscopo Nidrosiensi. Ex transmissa nobis nuper tuarum collegimus serie litterarum, quod insula, in qua civitas Cardensis consistit, propter malitiam maris Occeani, infra quod ipsa consistit, raro navigio visitantur; unde, cum nuper quidam naute ad eiusdem insule visitationem tenderent vela in altum, tu huiusmodi oportunitate captata quendam discretum virum, colligendi decimam commisso sibi officio, cum dictis nautis ad civitatem transmisisti eandem, et sub spe nostre ratificationis concessisti eidem, ut clericos ab excommunicationis sententia, quam pro eo quod huiusmodi decimam in statutis super hoc terminis non solverunt incurrerant, absolveret et cum eis dispensaret super irregularitate, si quam proinde forsitan contraxerunt. Quare a nobis humiliter postulasti, ut ratificare benignius dignaremur. Cum itaque huiusmodi postulationi, ut pote que rationis viribus non iuvatur, *[l. iuvatur, non]* acquiescere favorabiliter nequeamus, ac propter hoc cupientes huiusmodi tuis desideriis annuere et animarum periculis per consequens occurrere provisionis remedio salutaris, presentium tibi auctoritate commictimus, ut absolvendi clericos tam in predicta quam aliis insulis maris eiusdem constitutos a predicta sententia iuxta formam ecclesie et dispensandi cum eis super irregularitate huiusmodi libere commictere valeas officium hiis, quos propter collectionis ministerium ad predictas insulas destinasti vel forsitan imposterum destinabis. Dat. Rome apud Sanctum Petrum II kalendas februarii, anno secundo.

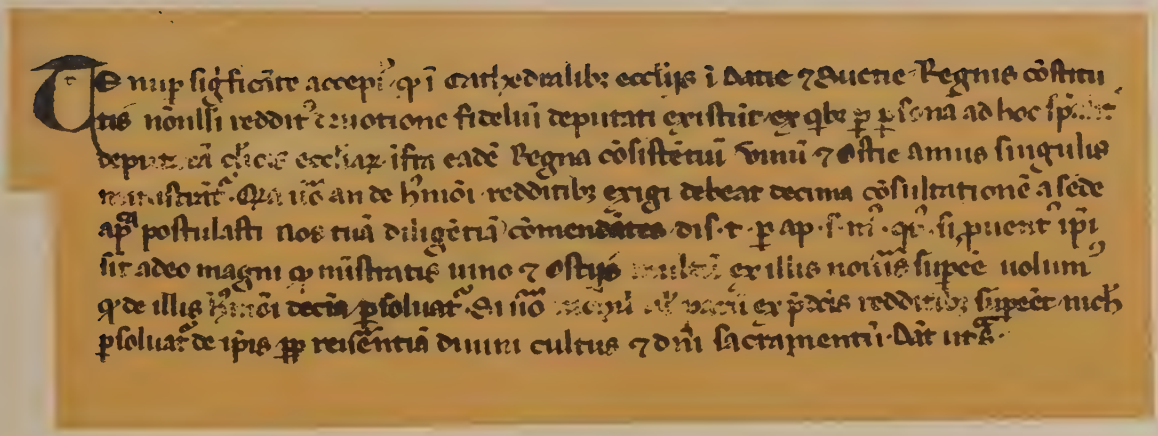
English Translation of the Letter of Pope Nicolas III, January, 1279.

(Nicolas III.) (Jan. 31, 1279.)

6. To our Venerable Brother—Archbishop of Nidrosi. From the series of your letters, lately transmitted to Us, we gather that the island, on which stands the City of Garda*, is seldom visited by ships, because of the dangers of the Ocean surrounding it; wherefore, when of late certain seamen set sail for this same island, you, embracing the opportunity, sent a certain prudent man with them to the same city, having commissioned him to collect the tithe, and, in the hope of securing Our ratification, you have empowered him to absolve the clerics from the sentence of excommunication which they had incurred for not paying the tithe within the appointed time, and to dispense them from any irregularity which perchance they contracted therefrom. For this reason you have humbly besought Us to kindly ratify your action. Since, then We cannot but acquiesce favorably in this request, inasmuch as it is highly reasonable, and wishing therefore to approve of your desire and to avert in consequence the danger of souls by means of a salutary remedy, We invest you with authority to grant freely to those whom you have sent to said islands in the matter of the collection, or perhaps will send in the future, the function of absolving the clerics, as well in said island as in others of the same Ocean, from said sentence according to the ecclesiastical forms, and of dispensing them from the same irregularity. Given in Rome, at St. Peter's, on the day preceding the Calends of February, in the second year (of Our Pontificate).

FROM THE VATICAN LIBRARY.

Manuscript Letter of Pope Nicolas III to the Archbishop of Nidros, June, 1279.



Latin Type Text of Letter of Pope Nicolas III to the Archbishop of Nidros.

[Nicolaus III.] [9 Iun. 1279.]

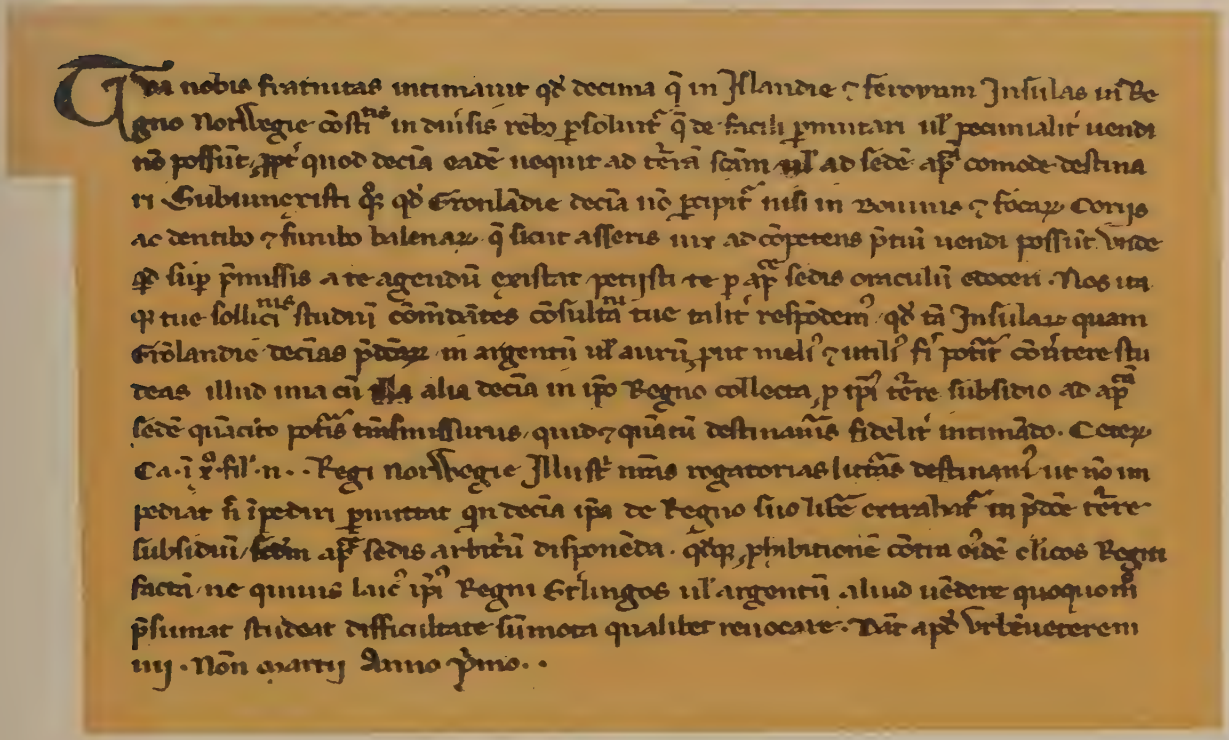
7. Eidem [magistro Bertrando Amalrici]. Te nuper significante accepimus, quod in cathedralibus ecclesiis in Datie et Suetie regnis constitutis nonnulli redditus devotione fidelium deputati existunt, ex quibus per personam ad hoc specialiter deputatam clericis ecclesiarum infra eadem regna consistentium vinum et ostie annis singulis ministrantur. Quia vero, an de huiusmodi redditibus exigi debeat decima, consultationem a sede apostolica postulasti, nos tuam diligentiam commendantes discretioni tue per apostolica scripta mandamus, quatinus, si proventus ipsi sint adeo magni, quod ministratis vino et ostiis multum ex illis noveris superesse, volumus, quod de illis huiusmodi decima persolvatur; si vero nihil vel parum ex predictis redditibus superesset, nichil persolvatur de ipsis propter reverentiam divini cultus et Domini sacramentum. Dat. ut supra. [Rome apud Sanctum Petrum v idus iunii, anno secundo].

English Translation of the Letter of Pope Nicolas III to the Archbishop of Nidros.

(Nicolas III.) (June 9, 1279.)

7. To the Same (Master Bertrand of Amalricus). We learn from your recent communication that, in the Cathedrals of the Kingdoms of Datia and Suetia, there exist certain endowments established by the devotion of the faithful, out of which, year after year, wine and hosts are provided for the priests of the churches in those Kingdoms by a person specially appointed for this office. Since, however, you have sought instructions from the Apostolic See as to whether or not the tithe should be taken from these endowments, We, commending your zeal, entrust to your discretion, by Apostolic Letters, that, if the income is so great that you know there will be much left over after the wine and hosts have been supplied, the tithe be taken from those revenues; but if little or nothing of the aforesaid income would remain, let nothing be paid therefrom, out of reverence for the divine worship and the Lord's Sacrament. Given as above... (In Rome, at St. Peter's, on the fifth day before the Ides of June, in the second year of Our Pontificate).

Manuscript Letter of Pope Martin IV to the Archbishop of Nidros, 1282.



FROM THE VATICAN LIBRARY.

Latin Type Text of Letter of Pope Martin IV.

[Martinus IV.] **[4 Mart. 1282.]**

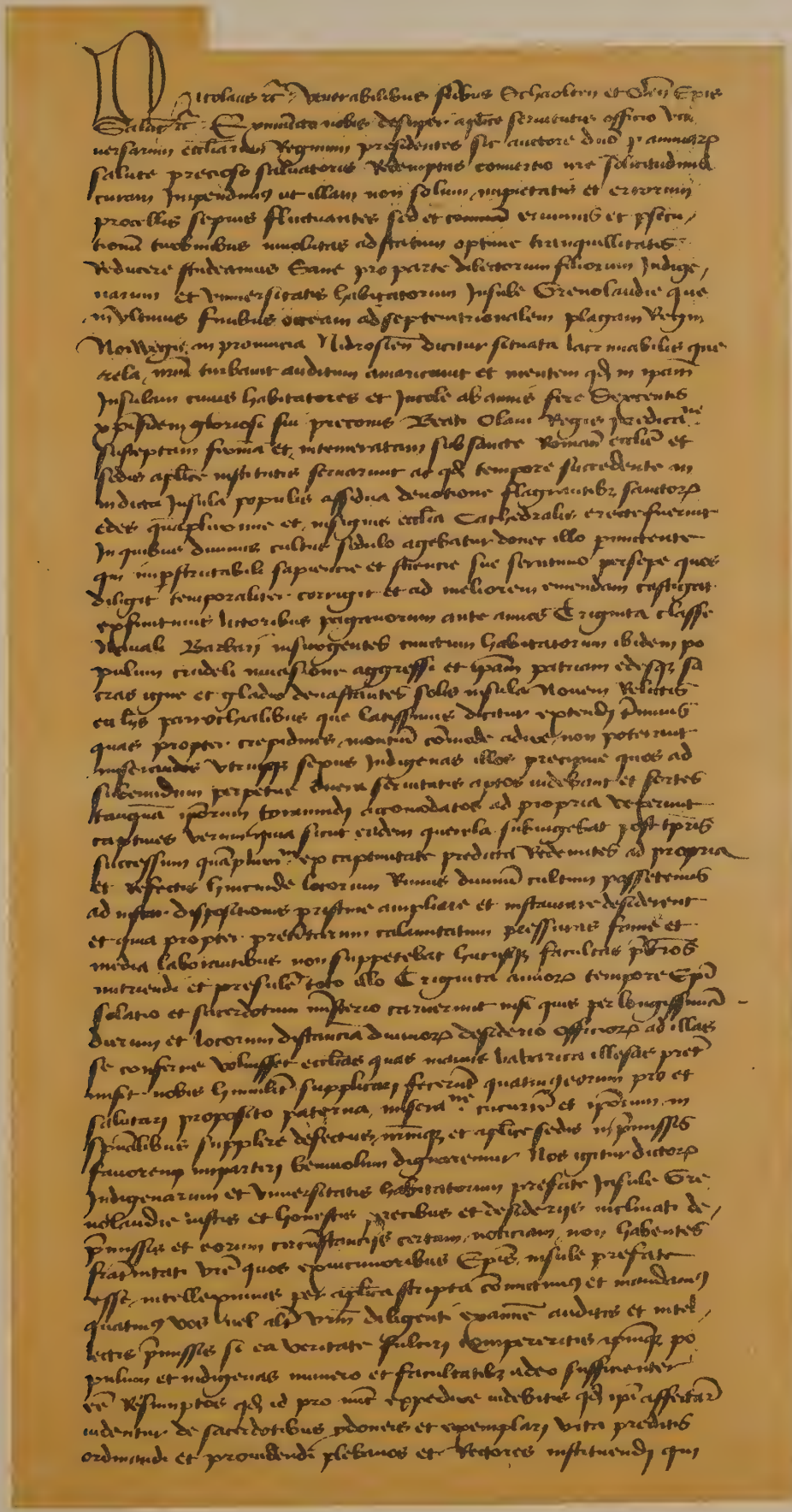
8. Venerabili fratri .. archiepiscopo Nidrosiensi. Tua nobis fraternitas intimavit, quod decima, que in Islandie et Feroyum insulis in regno Norwegie constitutis in diversis rebus persolvitur, que de facili permutari vel pecunialiter vendi non possunt, propter quod decima eadem nequit ad Terram Sanctam vel ad sedem apostolicam comode destinari. Subiuncxisti quoque, quod Gronlandie decima non percipitur nisi in bovinis et focarum coriis ac dentibus et funibus balenarum, que, sicut asseris, vix ad competens pretium vendi possunt. Unde, quid super premissis a te agendum existat, petiisti te per apostolice sedis oraculum edoceri. Nos itaque tue sollicitudinis studium commendantes, consultationi tue taliter respondemus, quod tam insularum quam Gronlandie decimas predictarum in argentum vel aurum, prout melius et utilius fieri poterit, convertere studeas, illud una cum [illa] alia decima in ipso regno collecta pro ipsius Terre subsidio ad apostolicam sedem, quamcito poteris, transmissurus, quid et quantum destinaveris fideliter intimando. Ceterum carissimo in Christo filio nostro .. regi Norwegie illustri nostras rogatorias litteras destinavimus, ut non impediat nec impediri permittat, quin decima ipsa de regno suo libere extrahatur in predicte Terre subsidium secundum apostolice sedis arbitrium disponenda, quodque prohibitionem contra eiusdem clericos regni factam, ne quivis laicus ipsius regni sterlingos vel argentum aliud vendere quoquomodo presumat, studeat difficultate summota qualibet revocare. Dat. apud Urbemveterem IIII nonas martii, anno primo.

English Translation of the Letter of Pope Martin IV.

(MARTIN IV.) (March 4, 1282.)

8. TO OUR VENERABLE BROTHER—ARCHBISHOP OF NIDROSI. Your Fraternity has informed Us that, in the Island of Iceland and Feroyes of the Kingdom of Norway, the tithe is paid in various things which cannot easily be converted or sold for money; and for this reason the same cannot conveniently be shipped to the Holy Land or to the Apostolic See. You have added, moreover, that the tithe of Greenland is received entirely in cattle-skins, the skins and tusks of seals, and whale-bone (?), which you assert, can hardly be sold at a fair price. Wherefore you have asked to be instructed by the Apostolic See as to what you should do in the above matters. We, therefore, commending your zeal, reply to your inquiry that you endeavor to convert into silver or gold the tithes both of Greenland and of the said islands, in as far as it will be possible to do so successfully and with benefit, and that you send this, together with the rest of the tithe collected in that Kingdom for the good of the Holy Land, to the Apostolic See as quickly as possible, faithfully specifying what and how much is sent. For the rest, We have directed to Our very dear son in Christ * * * the illustrious King of Norway, letters requesting that he neither hinder, nor permit any one to hinder, the free gathering of the tithe in his Kingdom, to be disposed of for the benefit of the Holy Land according to the decision of the Apostolic See, and that, having removed every difficulty, he revoke the prohibition enacted against the clerics of his Kingdom, that no layman of that Kingdom presume in any way to sell sterling or other silver. Given in the City of Rome, on the fourth day before the Nones of March, in the first year (of Our Pontificate).

Manuscript Letter of Pope Nicolas to the Bishop of Schaolten, 1448.



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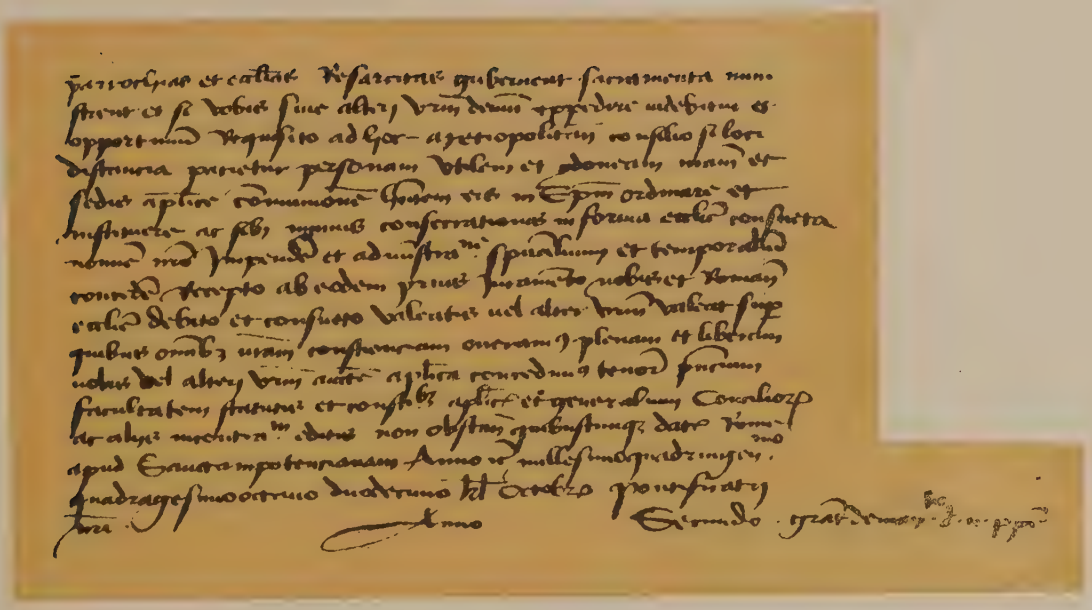
Manuscript Letter of Pope Nicolas V (continued).



Latin Type Text of the Letter of Pope Nicolas V.

[Nicolaus V.] **[20 Sept. 1448.]**

9. Nicolaus etc. venerabilibus fratribus Schaoltensi et
Poggius. Olensi episcopis salutem etc. Ex iniuncto nobis desuper apostolice servitutis officio universarum ecclesiarum regimini presidentes, sic auctore domino pro animarum salute precioso Salvatoris redemptas comertio nostre solicitudinis curam impendimus, ut illam non solum impietatis et errorum procellis sepius fluctuantes, sed et erumnis et persecutionum turbinibus involutas ad statum optime tranquillitatis reducere studeamus. Sane pro parte dilectorum filiorum indigenarum et universitatis habitatorum insule Grenolandie, que in ultimis finibus Occeani ad septemtrionalem plagam regni Norwegie in provincia Nidrosiensi dicitur situata, lacrimabilis querela nostrum turbavit auditum, amaricavit et mentem, quod in ipsam insulam, cuius habitatores et incole ab annis fere sexcentis Christi fidem gloriosi sui preconis beati Olavi regis predicatione susceptam, firmam et intemeratam sub sancte Romane ecclesie et sedis apostolice institutis servarunt, ac quod tempore succedente in dicta insula populis assidua devotione flagrantibus, sanctorum edes quamplurime et insignis ecclesia cathedralis erecte fuerint, in quibus divinus cultus sedulo agebatur, donec, illo permictente, qui imperscrutabili sapiencie et sciencie sue scrutinio persepe, quos diligit, temporaliter corrigit et ad meliorem emendam castigat, ex finitimis lictoribus paganorum ante annos triginta classe navali barbari insurgentes, cunctum habitatorum ibidem populum crudeli invasione aggressi et ipsam patriam edesque sacras igne et gladio devastantes solis *[in]* insula novem relictis ecclesiis parrochialibus, que latissimis dicitur extendi terminis, quas propter crepidines montium commode adire non poterant, miserandos utriusque sexus indigenas, illos precipue quos ad subeundum perpetue onera servitutis aptos videbant et fortes, tanquam ipsorum tyrannidi accomodatos, ad propria vexerunt captivos. Verum quia, sicut eadem querela subiungebat, post temporis successum quamplurimi ex captivitate predicta redeuntes ad propria et refectis hinc inde locorum ruinis, divinum cultum possetenus ad instar dispositionis pristine ampliare et instaurare desiderent, et quia propter preteritarum calamitatum pressuras fame et inedia laborantibus non suppetebat hucusque facultas presbiteros nutriendi et presulem, toto illo triginta annorum tempore episcopi solatio et sacerdotum ministerio caruerunt, nisi quis per longissimam dierum et locorum distanciam divinorum desiderio officiorum ad illas se conferre valuisset ecclesias, quas manus barbarica illesas pretermisit, nobis humiliter supplicari fecerunt, quatinus eorum pio et salutari proposito paterna miseratione cucurrere *[l. succurrere]* et ipsorum in spiritualibus supplere defectus nostrumque et apostolice sedis in premissis favorem impartiri benivolum dignaremur. Nos igitur dictorum indigenarum et universitatis habitatorum prefate insule Grenolandie iustis et honestis precibus et desideriis inclinati, de premissis et eorum circumstanciis certam noticiam non habentes, fraternitati vestre, quos ex vicinioribus episcopis insule prefate esse intellexi-mus, per apostolica scripta commictimus et mandamus, quatinus vos vel alter vestrum diligenti examine auditis et intellectis premissis, si ea veritate fulciri compereritis ipsumque populum et indigenas numero et facultatibus adeo sufficienter esse resumptos, quod id pro nunc expedire videbitis, quod ipsi affectare videntur, de sacerdotibus ydoneis et exemplari vita preditis ordinandi et providendi plebanos et rectores instituendi, qui

Latin Type Text of the Letter of Pope Nicolas V (continued).

parrocchias et ecclesias resarcitas gubernent, sacramenta ministrent et, si vobis sive alteri vestrum demum expedire videbitur et opportunum, requisito ad hoc metropolitani consilio, si loci distancia patietur, personam utilem et ydoneam, nostram et sedis apostolice communionem habentem, eis in episcopum ordinare et instituere ac sibi munus consecrationis in forma ecclesie consueta, nomine nostro impendere et administracionem spiritualium et temporalium concedere, recepto ab eodem prius iuramento nobis et Romane ecclesie debito et consueto, valeatis vel alter vestrum valeat; super quibus omnibus vestram conscienciam oneramus, plenam et liberam vobis vel alteri vestrum auctoritate apostolica concedimus tenore presencium facultatem, statutis et constitucionibus apostolicis et generalium conciliorum ac aliis in contrarium editis non obstantibus quibuscunque. Dat. Rome apud Sanctam Potencianam, anno etc. millesimo quadringentesimo quadragesimo octavo, duodecimo kalendas octobris, pontificatus nostri anno secundo.

Gratis de mandato domini nostri pape.

FROM THE VATICAN LIBRARY.

English Translation of the Letter of Pope Nicolas V.

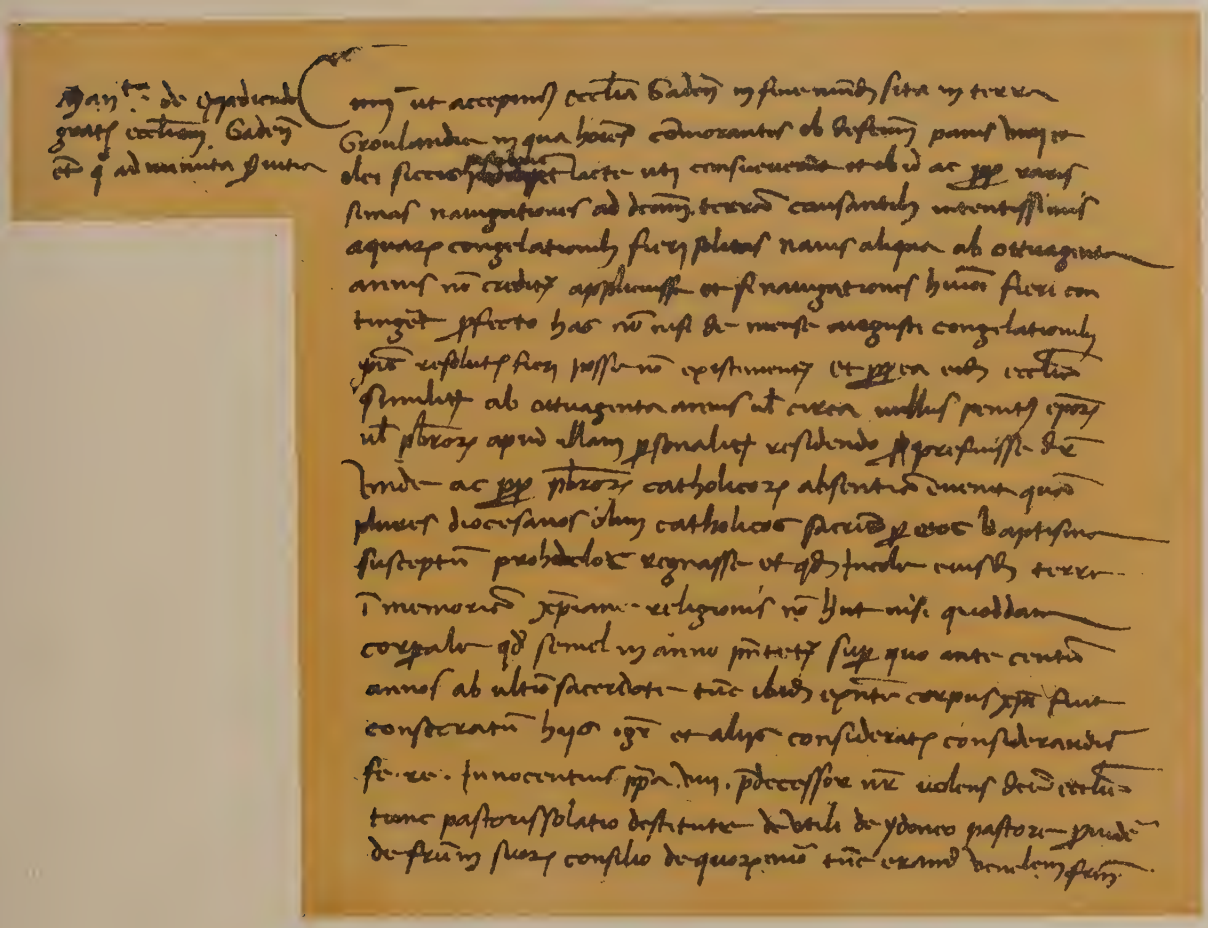
(Nicolas V.) (Sept. 20, 1448.)

9. Nicolas etc., to Our venerable brothers, the Bishops of Shaoltensus and Olensus, greeting, etc. Presiding over the government of the universal Church in virtue of the duty of Apostolic service enjoined on Us from heaven with the help of the Lord We so apply Our solicitous care for the salvation of souls redeemed by the precious labors of the Redeemer, that We endeavor to bring back to a state of the highest tranquility not only the souls now wavering in the storms of impiety and error, but also such as are overwhelmed by the calamities and whirlwinds of persecution. Indeed, as regards Our beloved sons, the natives and all the inhabitants of the Island of Greenland, which is said to lie in the province of Nidrosi, in the extremity of the Ocean, in the northern region of the Kingdom of Norway, We have heard with sad and anxious heart the doleful story of that same island, whose inhabitants and natives, for almost six hundred years, have kept the Faith of Christ, received under the preaching of their glorious evangelist, the blessed King Olaf, firm and unspotted under the guidance of the Holy Roman Church and the Apostolic See, and where for all succeeding time the people, inflamed with eager devotion, erected many temples of the Saints and a famous Cathedral, in which divine worship was sedulously carried on; but at length, thirty years ago, with the permission of Him Who, in the disposition of His inscrutable wisdom, afflicts for a time and chastises for their great good those whom He loves, the barbarians, gathering together in a fleet on the neighboring shores of the Pagans, attacked this entire people in a cruel invasion, devastating their fatherland and sacred temples by fire and sword, leaving in the island only nine parochial churches, these, it is said, extend into the farthest districts, which they could not approach conveniently because of the defiles of the mountains, and carrying away captive to their possessions the natives of both sexes, especially such as they deemed brave and fit to undergo the burden of perpetual slavery, just as if adjusted to their tyrrany. As the same report subjoins, however, very many, after a time, returned to their own from said captivity, and, having thenceforth repaired the ruins of those places, desired to renew and extend the divine worship as much as possible after the pristine fashion but because, overwhelmed by the past calamities, and laboring under famine and want, they were unable to support priests and a bishop, they were deprived, for that entire period of thirty years, of the consolation of a bishop and the ministry of priests, except when anyone, in the desire of serving God, after travelling far and long, had succeeded in reaching those churches which the barbarian hand had passed unhurt; wherefore they have humbly petitioned Us to deign to meet their pious and salutary design with fatherly commiseration, and to supply their spiritual wants and impart Our benevolent approbation and that of the Apostolic See to the foregoing. We, therefore, favorably disposed towards the just and worthy prayers and desires of said natives and inhabitants of the aforesaid island of Greenland, but having no certain knowledge of the foregoing events and their circumstances, commit to and command your Fraternity, whom We understand to be one of the nearer bishops of the aforesaid island, that you, or one of you (nearer bishops), ordain fit and exemplary priests, provide parishes, and establish rectors, who will govern the restored parishes and churches, and administer the Sacraments; and, furthermore, that, if it will finally appear to you or one of you as opportune and expedient, you will, with the advice of the metropolitan, provide the distance of the place permit, ordain and establish as their bishop some practical and able person, in communion with Us and the Apostolic See, and impart to him the grace of consecration in Our name, according to the usual ecclesiastical forms, and deliver to him the conduct both of spiritual and temporal matters, having previously administered to him the proper and usual oath of allegiance to Us and the Roman Church; in regard to all of which We bind your conscience, and grant you or any one of you, by Apostolic authority, by the tenor of the present document, free and complete power, any apostolic regulations and constitutions, and those of the General Councils, and any others, to the contrary notwithstanding. Given in Rome, at the Church of St. Pontenciana in the year etc., one thousand four hundred and forty-eight, the twelfth day before the Calends of October, in the second year (of Our Pontificate).

GRATIS BY COMMAND OF OUR MASTER THE POPE.

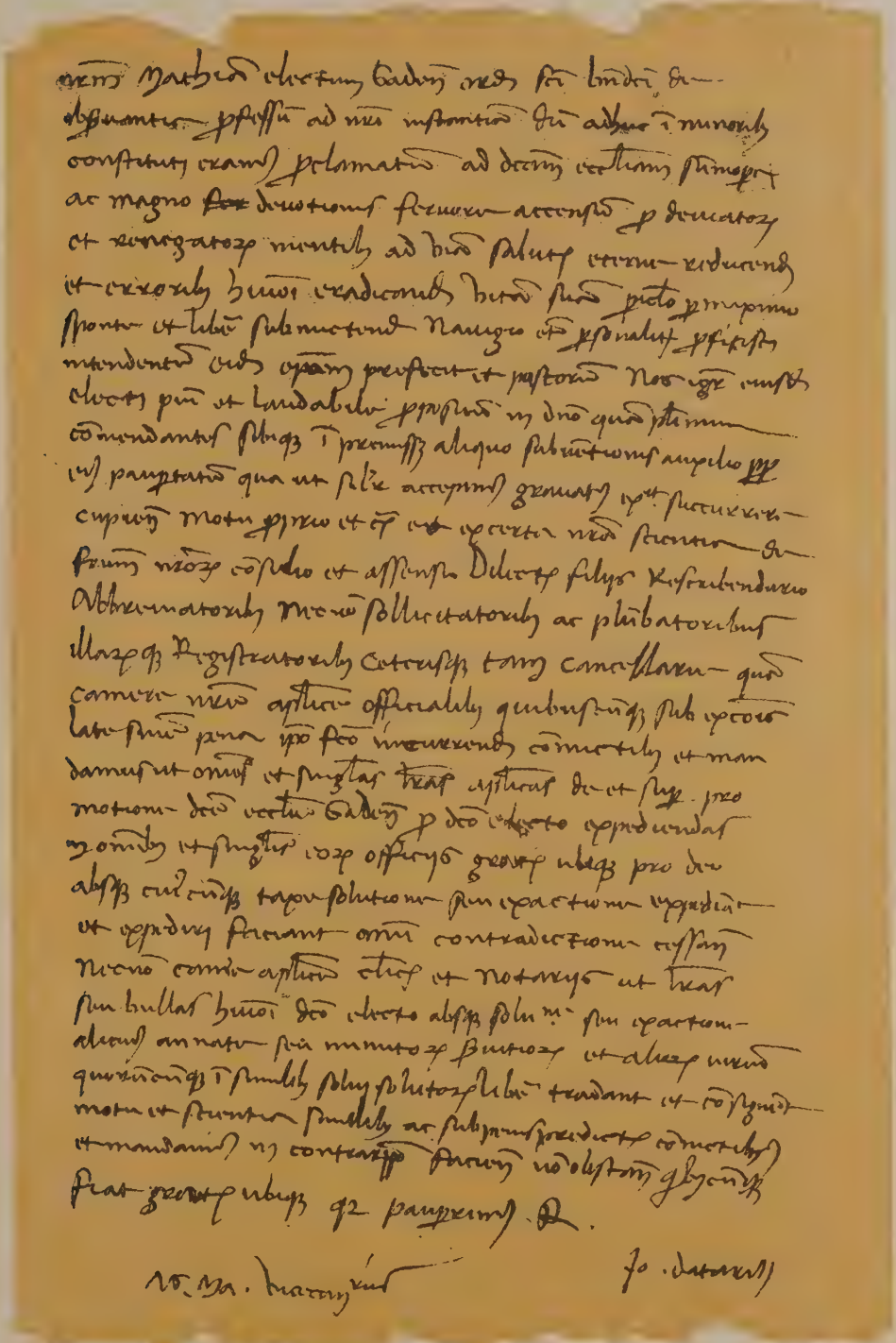
FROM THE VATICAN LIBRARY.

*Manuscript Letter of Pope Alexander VI to the Church of Garda, Greenland.**



* Pope Alexander VI. was born in 1431, and crowned Pope August 11, 1492.

Manuscript Letter of Pope Alexander VI (continued).



Latin Type Text of Letter of Pope Alexander VI to the Church of Garda, Greenland.

[Alexander VI.] **[Prioribus pontificatus annis.]**

10. Mandatum de expediendo gratis ecclesiam Gadensem, etiam quoad minuta servitia.

Cum, ut accepimus, ecclesia Gadensis in fine mundi sita in terra Gronlandie, in qua homines commorantes ob defectum panis, vini et olei siccis piscibus et lacte uti consueverunt, et ob id ac propter rarissimas navigationes ad dictam terram causantibus intentissimis aquarum congelationibus fieri solitas navis aliqua ab ottuaginta annis non creditur applicuisse, et, si navigationes huiusmodi fieri contingeret, profecto has non nisi mense augusti congelationibus ipsis resolutis fieri posse non existimentur; et propterea eidem ecclesie similiter ab ottuaginta annis vel circa nullus penitus episcoporum vel presbyterorum apud illam personaliter residendo prefuisse dicitur; unde ac propter presbyterorum catholicorum absentiam evenit, quam plures diocesanos olim catholicos sacrum per eos baptisma susceptum proh dolor regnasse *[l. renegasse]*, et quod incole eiusdem terre in memoriam christiane religionis non habent nisi quoddam corporale, quod semel in anno presentetur, super quo ante centum annos ab ultimo sacerdote tunc ibidem existente corpus Christi fuit consecratum; hiis igitur et aliis consideratis considerandis, felicis recordationis Innocentius papa VIII, predecessor noster, volens dicte ecclesie tunc pastoris solatio destitute de utili, de ydoneo pastore providere, de fratrum suorum consilio, de quorum numero tunc eramus, venerabilem fratrem

nostrum Mathiam, electum Gadensem, ordinis sancti Benedicti de observantia professum, ad nostram instantiam, dum adhuc in minoribus constituti eramus, proclamatum ad dictam ecclesiam summopere ac magno devotionis fervore accensum pro deviatorum et renegatorum mentibus ad viam salutis eterne reducendis et erroribus huiusmodi eradicandis vitam suam periculo permaximo sponte et libere submictendo navigio etiam personaliter proficisci intendentem, eidem episcopum prefecit et pastorem. Nos igitur eiusdem electi pium et laudabile propositum in Domino quam plurimum commendantes sibique in premissis aliquo subventionis auxilio propter eius paupertatem, qua, ut similiter accepimus, gravatus existit, succurrere cupientes, motu proprio et etiam ex certa nostra scientia de fratrum nostrorum consilio et assensu, dilectis filiis rescribendario, abbreviatoribus necnon sollicitatoribus ac plumbatoribus illarumque registratoribus ceterisque tam cancellarie quam camere nostre apostolice officialibus quibuscumque sub excommunicationis late sententie pena ipso facto incurrenda commictimus et mandamus, ut omnes et singulas litteras apostolicas de et super promotione dicte ecclesie Gadensis pro dicto electo expediendas in omnibus et singulis eorum officiis gratis ubique pro Deo absque cuiuscunque taxe solutione seu exactione expediant et expediri faciant omni contradictione cessante; necnon camere apostolice clericis et notariis, ut litteras seu bullas huiusmodi dicto electo absque solutione seu exactione alicuius annate seu minutorum servitiorum et aliorum iurium quorumcumque in similibus solvi solutorum *[l. solitorum]* libere tradant et consignent, motu et scientia similibus ac sub penis predictis commictimus et mandamus, in contrarium facientes non obstantibus quibuscumque. Fiat gratis ubique quia pauperrimus. R.

As. Ma. Vicecancellarius. *Io. Datarius.*

English Translation of Letter of Pope Alexander VI.

(ALEXANDER VI.) (IN THE EARLY YEARS OF HIS PONTIFICATE.)

10. Since, as We have heard, the Church of Garda is situated at the extremity of the earth in the country of Greenland, whose inhabitants are accustomed to use dried fish and milk because of the want of bread, wine and oil, wherefore and also on account of the rare shipping to said country due to the intense freezing of the sea no vessel is believed to have put to land there for eighty years back, or if it happened that such voyages were made, surely, it is thought, they could not have been accomplished save in the month of August, when the ice was dissolved; and since it is likewise said that for eighty years, or thereabouts, absolutely no bishop or priest governed that Church in personal residence, which fact, together with the absence of Catholic priests, brought it to pass that very many of the diocese unhappily repudiated their sacred baptismal vows; and since the inhabitants of that land have no relic of the Christian religion save a certain Corporale, annually set forth, upon which, a hundred years ago, the Body of Christ was consecrated by the last priest then living there;—for these, then, and for other considerations, Pope Innocent VIII, of blessed memory, Our predecessor wishing to provide a suitable pastor for that Church, at the time deprived of the useful solace of the same, at the advice of his brethren, of whom We were then one, appointed bishop and pastor to that place Our venerable brother Matthias; the latter was Bishop-elect of Garda, a professed member of the Order of St. Benedict, and had been announced, at Our urging, while We were still in Minor Orders, as intending to sail personally for said Church, inspired with great fervor of devotion to lead back the souls of the strayed and apostate to the way of eternal salvation, and to expose his life to the greatest danger, freely and spontaneously, to obliterate such errors. We, therefore, highly commending the pious and praiseworthy undertaking in the Lord of said Bishop-elect, and wishing to succour him in the above circumstances, because, as We have likewise heard, he is sorely pressed by poverty, at Our own instance and with the certain knowledge of the advice and approval of Our brethren, commit to and order, in a circular letter to Our esteemed sons, the scribes, solicitors, those who have charge of the seals, the registrars, and all the other officials both of Our Apostolic chancery and treasury, that, under pain of excommunication, "lata sententia," ipso facto incurred, all and each of the Apostolic Letters, about and concerning the promotion of said Church of Garda, to be forwarded for said Bishop-elect, be forwarded by them and caused to be forwarded in all and each of their offices, everywhere gratis, for God, and without payment or exaction of any tax, all contradiction ceasing; and to the clerics and notaries of the Apostolic treasury We commit and command, at like instance and knowledge and under said pain of excommunication, that they freely hand over and consign these Letters or Bulls to said Bishop-elect, without payment or exaction of any revenues, or even of small fees, or of the other claims usually paid in similar cases, anything enacted to the contrary nothwithstanding. Let it be done everywhere gratis because he is extremely poor. R

AS. MA. VICE CHANCELLOR. JNO. DATRARIUS (Secretary).